The Bombay Gazette

10,407—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.,
L. PESHAWUR ..	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th July
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route. R		Brighton Route R
From Genoa. I Class		95		80
,, ,, II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	58
From Naples. I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	130
,, ,, II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept,
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	About 29th July.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	,, 20th Sept.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 4th Oct.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	,, 21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL...	O. Lloyd.....	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,, 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As [illegible] accredited agents of the Italian Govern- [illegible] Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] gers from India, which will [illegible] Florence, Milan, &c., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into India by
TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
and prepared at their
MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,

is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
[illegible] at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND RS. 22,25,000, INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq. (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.)
JAMES THORBURN, Esq. (of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.
J. E. SASSOON, Esq.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors and Shareholders the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' report.

The produce shipped during the season has proved to be large beyond precedent, and the Bank has benefitted by the extent of business done. Its funds were fully employed at remunerative rates for four months. Money has since fallen rapidly in value, and now stands at four per cent. for loans secured by Government paper.

In their last report the Directors mentioned that they had not made special provision for the depreciation that had taken place in the value of Government securities held for outstanding loans. With one exception the loans to which allusion was made have since been closed, with a loss of some interest in two cases. Sufficient collateral security has been given to cover the balance due on the outstanding loan.

The Liquidators of the Mills in which the Bank is interested paid a further dividend in February last. The sums realized from various sources now exceed the balance at debit of past-due bills by Rs. 74,620-2-7, but they cannot, for legal reasons, be applied until the liquidation shall have been closed. A further small dividend is expected.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 10,00,480-13-8, including the balance of Rs. 3,08,624-8-11 brought from the previous half-year.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum,

		Rs.	a.	p.
Which will absorb	Rs.	7,00,000	0	0
They have transferred to the Reserve Fund	,,	1,50,000	0	0
In reduction of Cost of Premises	,,	10,000	0	0
To Superannuation, Gratuity or Provident Fund	,,	30,000	0	0
And have carried forward the balance of	,,	1,10,480	13	8
	Rs.	10,00,480	13	8

Mr. James N. Graham and Mr. James G. Smith resigned their seats at the Board prior to their departure for Europe and the Directors appointed in their stead Mr. H. A. Richardson and Mr. Charles Douglas.

Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit retire from the Board on this occasion and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th July 1882.

AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th June, 1882.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have to submit our report relating to the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882.

We have examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, and also the closing accounts current of the various Branches, and we have found them correct.

We counted the cash at the Head Office on the morning of 1st July and found it correct.

The Government Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost; the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been taken in the Balance Sheet at rates below their market values on 30th June. The securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, and the securities deposited for safe custody, agree with their Register Ledgers, and we find the sums total of the Register Ledgers agree in amount with the sum total of the General Ledger of that department.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the accounts and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement showing the true position of the Bank on 30th June, 1882.

We have on several occasions gone through the accounts of the previous days' transactions at the Head Office, and we have always found everything, including books and vouchers, in perfect order.

We remain, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

Sd.) N. S. SYMONS,
,, EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1882.

DR.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
,, Reserve Fund	22,25,000	0	0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office	47,06,616	11	10
,, ,, at Branches	15,35,781	4	
,, Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,12,20,227	11	10
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding	7,026	2	6
,, Profit and Loss Account	10,00,480	13	8
	Rs. 4,06,95,132	12	3

CR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities..	....			56,40,711	3	0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion ..	26,36,438	2	3			
,, Loans on Goods, Metals, and other Securities..	2,59,692,	9	5			
				28,96,130	11	8
,, Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	....			5,17,756	7	9
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts	....			772	5	1
,, Bills Discounted and Purchased	....			1,63,29,200	7	2
,, Balances with other Banks	....			5,95,503	12	4
,, Premises and Furniture—original cost..	5,50,307	10	9			
,, Written off for deterioration	2,25,000	0	0			
,, Adjusted Value of Premises and Furniture Account.. ,, ,,	....			3,25,307	10	9
,, Stamps.. ,, ,,	....			2,847	9	0
,, Stationery, Value on hand	....			23,500	0	0
,, Adjusting Account ..	....			1,51,755	7	2
,, Cash and Currency Notes	....			1,41,81,647	2	4
				Rs.. 4,06,95,132	12	3

* Rs. 5,02,531-7-2 are past due, regarding which see Directors' Report.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1882.

DR.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,52,010	10	1
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,590	0	0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting ..	2,725	4	0
,, Law Charges	2,774	9	0
,, Miscellaneous Charges..	28,110	6	6
,, Brokerage	2,780	13	0
,, Stationery	4,027	11	0
Net Profit for the half-year	6,91,856	4	9
	Rs. 8,94,875	10	4

CR.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest and Profit on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches ..	8,94,875	10	4
	Rs. 8,94,875	10	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1882.

DR.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December 1881	2,50,000	0	0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account ..	10,00,480	13	8
	Rs. 12,50,480	13	8

CR.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January, 1882..	5,58,624	8	11
,, Net Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1882..	6,91,856	4	9
	Rs. 12,50,480	13	8

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.
Examined and found correct.

N. S. SYMONS,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

C. DOUGLAS,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
JAMES THORBURN,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, } Directors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCH LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Campoolee Branch of this Railway will be closed after THURSDAY next, the twentieth of July, 1882, until further notice. Trains will, therefore, not run between Karjat and Campoolee after that day, and all arrangements as to Local and through booking of Passengers and Goods Traffic from and to the Campoolee and the Kelavli Stations, will be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fourteenth of July, 1882.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	... ...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
55 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.		
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE...	... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
30 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	... ...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY	... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AD POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

		Rs.	
Apples.........	per tin	0	7
Do.	per doz. ,,	5	0
Apricots ... Pears ...... Peaches ...	per tin ,,	0	15
	per doz. ,,	11	0
Plums ...... Greengages ...... Grapes	per tin Rs.	0	15
	per doz. ,,	11	0
Strawberries ...... Pineapple (whole)...	per tin ,,	1	0
	per doz. ,,	11	8

PROVISION CASH STORES.
Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.
8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.
W. J. ESSAI.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

WOOLEN DRESS MATERIALS.........Reduced to 6 as., 8 as., 10 as., 12 as. Re. 1 per yard.
WASHING PRINTS and CAMBRICS...Reduced to 6 as., 8 as., 12 as. per yard.
Washing Silks ...Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard. | Soiled Silks ...Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

WANTED.

TWO competent F. A. or B. A. TEACHERS, qualified also to give lessons in music, drawing, painting, levelling, and surveying. For particulars apply to the office of this paper with authenticated copies of TESTIMONIALS and University or College CERTIFICATES which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to the 10th August only.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent,

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.

Per pot, Rs. 2.

B. S. MADON & Co.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ.
REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING,
EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-0; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ઇનડીઅન મેનયુફેકચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rupees 250 per share is made payable on or before TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1882, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hummum-street, Fort.

Interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all amounts remaining unpaid after the due date.

The Share Certificates are ready, and they can be had at the Company's Office in exchange for the receipts of the former two calls.

By order of the Board of Directors.

દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુળજીની કું૦

i.e., DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

MARIA CUTLER, late wife of George Cutler, Engine-Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
ROBERT SAMUEL BREWER, late Engine Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
ROBERT BRUNTON, late of Kurrachee, Engineer.
WALTER JOSEPH BLAKE, late of the Military Hospital, Queenstown, Co. Cork, Ireland, Surgeon-Major.
WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN, late of the Madras Civil Service.
ANTONE DE SILVA, late Assistant Teacher, Bombay Education Society's School.
JAMES MAINWARING DOUGLAS, late a Major in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
WILLIAM HARDING, late Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
JOSEPH HUME HENDERSON, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, Brigadier-General.
ROBERT HOWARTH, late Contractor, Sukkur.
EDWARD C. WAUD, late Lieut. Kings Dragoon Guards.
GEORGE UCHTER KNOX, late Lieut.-Col. H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
ABRAHAM ELIZER MOSES, late Engine Driver, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
WILLIAM OGG, late Cutter in the employ of Messrs. Joonas Tyeb & Co., Bombay.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SAMUEL KENT PARSON, late of Balham Hill, Clapham, in the county of Surrey, and formerly Assistant Surgeon in the employ of the Honorable East India Company.
RICHARD SORBY, late Guard, Kandahar State Railway.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belong to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admnsr.-Genl's. Office, High Court, Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the under-mentioned Estates will be paid at the Administrator-General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours.

Estate J. D. LONGDON	..dividend at	10·05 p. c.
Do. Major R. G. T. STEVENSON..	,, ,,	57·79 ,,
Do. Herbert RAINIER	,, ,,	21·62 ,,
Do. Col. C. T. O. MAYNE	,, ,,	16·68 ,,
Do. JOAQUIM MASCAREGNAS	,, ,,	57·24 ,,
Do. H. F. PURCELL 2nd..	,, ,,	3·24 ,,
Do. Dr. E. MORTON	,, ,,	59·97 ,,
Do. G. W. THOMPSON	,, ,,	40·44 ,,
Do. Major T. W. SANDERS	,, ,,	16·31 ,,
Do. B. J. DE LANGE	,, ,,	57·84 ,,
Do. Capt. E. S. GARRATT	full payment	
Do. J. V. DUCKWORTH	,,	
Do. E. ROQUEMARTINE	,,	
Do. Lieut. W. C. OWEN	,,	
Do. Lieut. D. RADCLIFFE	,,	
Do. Lieut.-Col. W. H. NEWPORT	,,	

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admnsr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 12th July, 1882

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

** A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on, Mills, &c.

NEW NOVEL.

RED RIDING-HOOD.
By the Author of "Olive Varcoe."
RED RIDING-HOOD.
By the Author of "With this Ring I Thee Wed," "Kiddle-a-Wink," &c., is commenced in
A NEW NOVEL, [illegible] Part for June,
FAMILY HERALD Part for June,
Which contains also complete Stories, Essays, Answers to Correspondents, Cookery, Miscellanies, and the Continuation of "A Broken Wedding Ring."
FAMILY HERALD, Part 469.

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part for June.
The *Australasian* says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part 469.
The *Daily Argus* says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part for June.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct, from W. STEVENS, 321, Strand, London, for 16s. per annum, post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1882.

R. S. CAMPBELL, } Joint Honry. Secretaries.
ALLAN ARTHUR,

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE grand sale is the result, directly attributable to the superior excellence and reliability of the Singer's Sewing-Machines, have won for them a world-wide reputation and popularity.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are altogether unequalled for perfection of workmanship, strength, and beauty of stitch, and perfect adaptability to every class of sewing.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, only five minutes drive from the Prince's Dock; splendid accommodation. "I have stayed in this Hotel for fourteen days, and I must say that I was never more comfortably served in all my experience either at home or abroad."
D. STRACHAN, 2nd Wilts Regiment.

A HANDSOME BROWN PONY FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, exceptionably good handwriting indispensable. Apply to "F. F.," care of this paper.

BOMBAY CARLTON F. CLUB.—The return Match against Byculla will be played this evening, weather permitting, at 5-30, Cooperage ground.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.—A few dozens remain unsold out of last shipment. Pints one rupee. B. PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, 17, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, by a BANDMASTER a situation, can furnish good references. Apply with terms to "P. M.," care of Roman Catholic Chaplain, Sudder Bazaar, Sholapoor.

OLEOGRAPHS and PHOTOGRAPHS.—A large variety of all kind for sale for a few days only, at Room 8, Esplanade Hotel; also some fine Japanese and Chinese Photographs, coloured and plain, suitable for Albums or Framing.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE SOIREE (In aid of Funds)—Readings, Music, and Address by the Revd. T. GREIG, MONDAY next, at 8-15 p.m. (Bombay time) in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Apollo-bunder. Admission eight annas. Pay at the doors.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, [illegible] with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay* [illegible] Office.

RUINART'S Champagne, green sea[illegible] lished 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; qu[illegible] per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, La[illegible]

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S [illegible] BURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per doz[illegible] EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado SHERRY, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz 6; dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NEW ARRIVAL of goods for PRESENTATION.—LADIES' COMPANION WORK-BOXES, LADIES' BELT, Straw Fans, Glass and China Wares, at moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

THE CONTEST AND THE ARMOUR, a large picture showing the daily, hourly, perhaps momentary, struggle of the soul between Good and Evil; and the agencies at work of both. On view in the entrance hall of TAYLOR'S HOTEL. Entrance Re. 1.

JUST unpacked ladies' Straw Hat, shapes 50 sorts, Bonnet Ornaments, Flowers, Feathers, Corsets of latest styles, Bridal Wreaths, Frillings and Dress Goods in great varieties. Inspection solicited. MOTEE JUGJEEVUN, opposite Gocuidass Hospital, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff A[illegible] Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt [illegible] The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Ac[illegible] Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, [illegible]dical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel [illegible]ndment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust A[illegible]ts, 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bomb*[illegible] Office.

[illegible] TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Rs. 1-2 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.—2 Saxhorns, 3 valves, at Rs. 80 each or Rs. 155 the pair. 1 Bombardon (round), 3 valves, at Rs. 125. The above are new, have never been used and are complete with cases. 5 E flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 16 each. 2 B flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 14 each. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd N. L. I., Ahmedabad.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

NOTICE.

LEASES for 999 years of ELEVEN PLOTS of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, available for building sites, situate at Small Colaba, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station and the Wodehouse Bridge, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Plans of ground may be seen and terms of the lease learnt on application at the Collector's Office.

H. E. JACOMB,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, June 17, 1882.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC FINISHING PRESS, and all ACCESSORIES.

For speed, economy, and power these presses, after a trial of 20 years severe work in nearly every market in Western India and Ceylon, stand unrivalled, one press turning out easily 250 bales of Cotton per day, the bales averaging 21 [illegible] per 100.

For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform all concern[illegible] that he had made a large number of Horse equipm[illegible] during the late Malta expedition, and he is now prep[illegible]ed to make the following ARTICLES at the shortest n[illegible]otice of any patterns that may be required for the ser[illegible]vice of Government :—

H[illegible] NETS,
[illegible] MATS,
CO[illegible] STALLS,
HEA[illegible] ROPES,
HEEL [illegible]
SWAB[illegible] for Horses, Ponies or Mules

and other articles suita[illegible] on boardship.

Orders addressed to the [illegible]ndersigned at his shop No. 1, Arthur Crawford Market, [illegible] arcade footpath, or at his Factory, near Cammatipoor, will meet with immediate attention at reasonable rates.

HASSUN AL[illegible] MOOLA HAKIMJEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

As regards actual business we have had another blank day. The telegrams from Alexandria are regarded most unfavourably, the general opinion being that the situation indicates not only prolonged hostilities but a certainty of the occupation of Egypt by English troops. An expedition from this side is now regarded as unavoidable if only for the protection of the Canal, and until this is an accomplished fact, we question whether business people will operate with any confidence.

Telegraphic communication is working very badly. A few private messages of yesterday's date have been received, but we have nothing through Reuter of a commercial character except the New York message of Wednesday. In it, Ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 13 cents., but October shipment has declined from 12·19 to 11·94 cents. per lb.

EXCHANGE has been practically at a standstill. Of private paper there has only been one buyer, and an advance o' 1-32d. on yesterday's rates has been named, without so far as we know leading to any business. For telegraphic transfers 1-32d. better has also been obtainable, but the demand is almost equally limited. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	..2·13	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 100⅝ for Fours, but after receipt of the telegrams a weaker feeling was observable. Sellers came out at Rs. 100¼, and we hear that business was actually done at Rs. 100 1-16, although at the close the nominal figure was Rs. 100 3-16. For 4½ per cent. paper the nominal rate is still Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET remains dull and unsettled, Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower. Colaba Land shares have receded Rs. 7½. In Press Companies there is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Berars, East India and Sind Press Rs. 25 in Sind and Punjaub. Spinning and Weaving Companies remain unaltered, and the same may be said of miscellaneous companies.

COTTON to-day has been nominally unchanged in price. We have not heard of any actual business for export, but stocks are so limited that dealers are able to hold out more firmly than they otherwise would.

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is really nothing doing. Buyers are holding aloof pending a more settled state of matters regarding the Canal, meanwhile supplies are not sufficiently heavy to cause any pressure to sell on the part of dealers.

Regarding FREIGHTS it is difficult to say anything new. Steamship owners are still keeping their boats off the market in expectation of Government requirements, and there can be no doubt that the general idea here is an expedition must go forward. No engagements worth noticing are being made by Canal, but by Cape there is an enquiry at 42s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are firm, and for some descriptions an advance of one to two annas per piece has been established. For the general run of cloths, however, no change can be quoted, and dealers are evidently slow to believe in any interruption of supplies.

COALS are still very strong with no sellers. The ready stock has now got into few hands and is being held for high rates, whilst to arrive no business is being done.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 8th July 1882.

Open, 460½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,027	0	0
Merchandise	89,115	0	0
Telegraph	313	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,44,685	0	0

Corresponding week in 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,663	0	0
Merchandise	44,167	0	0
Telegraph	554	0	0
Other Receipts	77	0	0
Total Rs.	92,461	0	0
Increase	52,224	0	0

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, 2,131 tons, Captain E. G. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, &c., with China mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Webster, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, and two infants, Pay Master D. Waugh, Mr. W. Dewart, Mr. T. Frosyth, Mr. W. G. Cunliffe, Mr. W. Havelle, Miss Havelle, Mr. J. Abbott, Mr. J. Mackay, Col. McGuord, Dr. Hughes, Major and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. Levans, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. A. Sheath, Major Hardens, Mr. Barthorpe, Mr. A. Monie, Mr. Nurasala, Mr. Ibrahim, Hoss, and two children, and seven deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, 2,162 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with China mail, and cargo of 969 chests opium and general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. J. L. Lyell, Rev. A. C. Pearson, Mr. J. M. Cannon, and Mr. W. Bell. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Nayler, Signor P. Bianchi. For Adelaide.—Mrs. G. F. M. Grant, and infant. For Colombo.—Col. H. S. Alcott. For Shanghai.—Mr. D. Hickans. For Singapore.—Miss Hutchinson, and Mr. F. Marshall. For Hong-kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee and Mr. S. Dadabhoy.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
[illegible]	Java (s)	Magenis	Delagoa Bay, June 11
	[illegible]	Short	Rangoon, May 3.
	Peshawar (s)	Baker	Sydney, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Darjiling	Stewart	[illegible]
	Abyssinia (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee
	Shannon (s)	Murray	China, &c.

The steamer Baghdad, Dougherty, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Java, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
10 Arago (s)	Jones	Bombay, June 28.
Counsellor (s)	Lang	Liverpool, June 5.
Mylomene	Shaw	Liverpool, March 23.
Loch Eck	Taylor	P. Lyttleton, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 11—A ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hesperia (s)—1 barrel spirit of wine, Hormusjee Cooverjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s)—52 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilea—10 cases burners, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Perim (s)—20 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Shannon (s)—18 casks cider, 5 hogshead pale ale and 65 champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia (s)—7 cases dye, Shewchund Poput.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—111 bales cotton, Nuthoo Lalljee; 178 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 111 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chrystal (s)—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultana (s)—3,214 cwts linseed and 10,041 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 324 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cochin (s)—35,057 cwts wheat, 535 cwts rapeseed, 337½ cwts gingelly seed, 3,009 cwts poppyseed, and 3,013 cwts mowraflowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shannon (s)—200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 126 bales twist, Doogursee Gangjee; 15 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 chest opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 8 chests opium, Ramputab Hurbilass; 23 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 250 cwts onions, Hussun Babun; 24 chests opium, Hajee Essap Ellias; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 3 chests opium, Goolabrai Munguichund; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shannon (s)—15 chests opium, Kaitseedass Hurmookroy; 14½ chests opium, Jusraj Chaitram; 11 chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co; 10½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 36 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 50 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 8 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron; 20 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Carter, Lieut., 19th Bombay, N. I., on leave, from Malagaum.

JULY 13.

Hopkins, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Khandalla.
Blanchard, Capt., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Jones, Capt., 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, from Poona.

JULY 14.

Galloway, Major, R. A., on duty, from Calcutta.
Willis, Surg., on duty, from Asirghar.
Macbarttey, Capt., King Own, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hawer, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Bishop, Lieut., Gloster, on duty, to Quetta.
Macbeth, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Quetta.
Hopkins, Lieut., R.A., on duty, to Khandalla.
Blanchard, Capt., on leave, to Poona.
Lawrence, Major, Dy Asst. 2nd. Qr.-Mr. Genl., on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 6.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Wynne, Actg. Sub-Collr., North Arcot, privilege leave for twenty-eight days.

Mr. C. M. Mullaly, Actg. Head Asst. Collr., Salem, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. B. Macleod, Asst. Collr., Tanjore, privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

Mr. S. H. Wynne, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Tanjore during the employment of Mr. F. E. Gibson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. T. M. Horsfall, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. S. H. Wynne, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Hamnett, to be Asst., and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist Mag., Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Horsfall on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgn. F. J. Doyle, assumed officiating charge of the Dist. Jail at Calicut from Surgn.-Major H. D. Cook, on 30th June.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. T. Weldon, Chief Presy. Mag., Madras, having returned to duty on 5th July the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of 18th April 1882, is cancelled.

Mr. G. E. Baudry, Actg. Asst. Supdt of Police, Malabar, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. F. Fawcett on privilege leave, or until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. has been pleased to re-appoint the Honble. R. Davidson, C. S. I., First Member of the Board of Revenue, to be an Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George making Laws and Regulations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H., Rowland, Second Asst. to the Master Attdt., privilege leave for two months, from 15th Aug.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. A. A. Williams privilege leave for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are ordered:—

Capt. A. R. F. Dorward, R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is posted to the First Circle for charge of the new Central Delta. Godavari Div. (proposed), to join on return from furlough.

Mr. J. C. Larminie, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred to the Fourth Circle for charge of the Nilgiri Div., to join on relief by Mr. G. T. Walch.

Capt. C. C. Rawson, R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred to the First Circle for charge of the Eastern Godavari Div. to join on relief by Mr. J. C. Larminie.

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to hold charge of the Eastern Godavari Div. until relieved by Capt. C. C. Rawson, Ex. Engr.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Innes entered upon his duties as Actg. Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on 10th July.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tarrant entered upon his duties as Actg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on 10th July.

MILITARY.

The Inspr.-Genl. of Ord. grants privilege leave of absence to Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comy. J. R. Forsyth, Mechanical Engr. attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for sixty days from 5th July.

The Inspr.-Genl. of Ord. grants privilege leave of absence to Condr. Charles McCarthy, of the Arsenal, Madras, for thirty days, from 7th July.

The Actg. Comsy.-Genl. has granted privilege leave of absence to Sub-Condr. G. Campbell for sixty days from date of departure.

The Actg. Comsy. Genl. has granted accumulat- [illegible] privilege leave of absence to Condr. and Actg. [illegible]py. Asst. Comsy. J. Bishworth, for sixty-eight [illegible]s from 10th July.

[illegible]he following movements are ordered, in lieu [illegible] those of Field Batteries of R. A. notified in [illegible] G. No. 338, dated 15th June 1882:—

[illegible] A.—O. Baty., 1st Bgde., from St. Thomas, [illegible]t, to Kamptee; Q. Baty., (late K-6th), 1st [illegible] from Bangalore, to St. Thomas' Mount; and [illegible]y. (late M-6th), 1st Bgde, from Kamptee, to [illegible]ore.

[illegible] Not late K-16th as previously stated.

[illegible]edical Fund Annuities of July 1882 are [illegible]s follows:—

[illegible]e-Surgn. A. H. Beaman, a large annuity, [illegible] date of payment of the balance of mini[illegible] from the date of retirement from the [illegible]hichever may be the later, provided both [illegible] place on or before 1st Sept. 1882.

[illegible] Depy. Surg.-Genl. J. Shortt, M. D., (a [illegible]small annuity), a large annuity from [illegible]

[illegible]ajor G. E. Whitton, M. B., the liberal [illegible] from the date of payment [illegible] of minimum, or from the date of [illegible]m the service, whichever may be the [illegible] both events take place on or before [illegible]

[illegible] appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H. E. the C.-in-C:—Capt. J. S. M. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., Gordon Highlanders, to be A.-de-C. Dated 3rd June 1882.

Lieut. H. G. Durham Way, Lt. I., Wing Officer, 23rd Regt. L. I., is admitted to the Mad. S. C. from the 20th Nov. 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The Rt. Hon'ble. the Govr. in Council directs that the following Divl. and Bgde. Commands be in future designated as shown below, and that the stations specified against each be attached to, and included in, such Command:—

MYSORE DIVISION.

Bangalore Division—Bangalore, Hd.-qrs., French Rocks, Mercara, Trichinopoly, and Wellington.

CENTRE DISTRICT.

Eastern District.—Berhampore, Cuttack, Madras, Hd.-qrs., Pallavaram, Poonamallee, St. Thomas' Mount, Vellore, Vizagapatam, and Vizianagram.

MALABAR AND CANARA.

Western District.—Cannanore Hd.-qrs., Calicut, Malliapuram, Mangalore, Quilon, Trevandrum, and Trichoor.

The station of Sumbulpur will be hereafter attached to, and included in, the Nagpore Command.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—Surgn.-Major C. Sibthorpe, F. R. C. P. I., I. M. D., Resdt. Surgn., Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, arrived at Madras on the 25th June 1882.

Major W. G. Hughes, S. C., Depy. Comsr., 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days.

Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. John Ford, of the Ord. Dept., is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rs. 140 per mensem. Dated 15th July 1882.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lieut.-Col. C. McInnoy, S. C., Sub-Asst Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, and Sheppard, Major C. H., S. C. Wing Officer, 11th Regt. N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 3rd July 1882.

The following promotions are made in the Ord. Department:—

Offg. Condr. J. J. Harrington, to be Condr.; Sub-Condr. W. Baker to be Offg. Condr.; Offg. Sub-Condr. G. Jones to be Sub-Condr., and Store Serjt. Walter Madely to be Offg. Sub-Condr. vice Condr. J. Cusack, pensioned. Dated 5th July 1882.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Coningham S. C., Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly, arrived at Tuticorin on the 1st July 1882.

The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Mahomed Yacoob, Jemadar 9th Regt. N. I., to be Subadar from 20th May 1882.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Honble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Acting Chief Justice.)

For evidence as to damages.

57-81—Tobin and R—The Land Mortgage Bank of India vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson B and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and others.—Part heard.
316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person.
285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
3-82—Hore, C. and R.—Goswami Shri Girdharjee, &c. vs Luckmidas Bhimjee and others—Muljee and B.
152-82—Ardesir and H.—Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha vs Oogra Manna and others—M. M. Munshi.
153-82—M. M. Munshi—Oogra Manna and others vs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha—Ardesir and H.
180-82—In person—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.
181-82—In person—Essoobai vs Dajeeba Gunput Patel.
194-82—Tobin and R.—Jan Mahomed Hoosein and another vs Hajee Tar Mahomed Essack and others—Macfarlane and E.
198-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ashabai vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola—Macfarlane and E.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAY.—July 13, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Surgeon Major W. Gray, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOND—July 9, at Simla, the wife of W. J. H. Bond, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH

HANLON—July 9, at Jubbulpore, Emile Jules, son of Mr. L. R. Hanlon, aged 25 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

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THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square Piano .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
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PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

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SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

THE natural anxiety which has been felt respecting the safety of the Suez Canal has received alarming confirmation in the latest reports from Egypt. It would appear that the disorder in the country has roused the Bedouins, and it was more than probable that they would satisfy their instinct for plunder on the rich cargoes passing through the Suez Canal. The steamer Glenlyon, homeward bound from China, has gone ashore in the Canal, and is being looted by the Bedouins. In the course of yesterday afternoon the Bombay Agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company was informed by the Company's Agent at Suez that suspicious reports about the Bedouins have created a sort of panic among the Arabs at Suez. That they have fallen foul of the Glenlyon raises fears that a similar fate awaits the steamer Vindobala, homeward bound from Bombay, which has, also gone aground. The steamer Vindobala, 1,134 tons (Captain J. Gordon), sailed from Bombay on June 20 for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. William Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, and one lady. So far as we can judge from the telegrams, the Bedouins are actuated merely by a spirit of plunder. It may, therefore, be hoped that no harm will come to the crews and passengers of the pillaged steamers, beyond the loss of their effects. The mishap to the Glenlyon and the Vindobala proves that Admiral Seymour, whether he was technically justified or not, acted with prudence in forbidding unarmed merchant vessels to enter the Canal. It is very fortunate that the mail steamer Pekin, which has some three lakhs of specie aboard, had not entered the Canal. She remained at Port Said for the outward mail from Brindisi, and it may be assumed that she was forewarned of the disaster of the two homeward bound steamers. Although it was scarcely to be expected that the Canal would be left undisturbed, there are many reasons why Arabi Pasha should not injure it. But the state of matters show that ordinary considerations can hardly rule the course of events. The manifest determination of Arabi not to give way, even to the extent of surrendering forts which he was unable to hold, the impressment of the whole available male population of the city to augment the number of his troops, the fury of the criminal classes against the Europeans, and the general conflagration, show but too clearly that the whole matter has now gone clean out of the region of diplomacy, and that we must prepare for military operations of considerable magnitude on both sides. It is not necessary to assume that Arabi ordered Alexandria to be fired by the convicts in imitation of Rostopchin, at Moscow, but the fact that the city has been well-nigh reduced to ashes by the Egyptians themselves, by way of supplementing the havoc caused by the bombardment, shows what ferocious passions have been unchained; and we must make our account accordingly. The fact that the Khedive and Dervisch Pasha are now under the protection of the British flag gives us an immense moral force, as well as legal justification for intervention. It is evident that the British Government will incur a serious responsibility if it hesitate longer to despatch from this country the forces destined for the protection of the Canal. The political aspect of the question has undergone a complete change. What the effect will be in England it would be difficult just now to say, but the present duty of the Government is to defend the Suez Canal, and restore order in Egypt as best it can.

The ample telegrams to hand set forth very clearly the course of events at Alexandria on Wednesday, the morrow of the bombardment. As we have been already told, two of the ironclads re-opened fire at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, but there was no response from the batteries, and at noon the Egyptians hoisted the flag of truce on the lighthouse. The fire from the fleet then ceased, and it has not since been resumed. It appears that Arabi asked that Admiral Seymour should enter into negotiations, but the British Admiral refused to do so unless the forts were first surrendered. Arabi, on his side, declined to surrender the forts, and the attempt to negotiate thus fell through. It is asserted that the hoisting of the flag of truce was a mere ruse on the part of Arabi in order to get time to draw off his troops, and that he did not intend to negotiate at all. But this is obviously a mere inference from what took place. It is difficult to understand why the movement of evacuation was not seen from the mastheads of the vessels, which were near enough to the city to permit a small party actually to swim ashore. However, the troops were drawn off, and at night, when a party of men from the fleet effected a landing, they found the city deserted and in flames. Walls and beams were falling, but no mention is made of any work of massacre and pillage then in progress. Arabi, when retiring, augmented his force by impressing the entire male population capable of bearing arms. It is not yet known whither he is gone. According to one statement, his army is quite demoralised, and he is retiring into the interior. But a few hours later he was reported to be concentrating his troops outside the city, and this now appears to be the case. There is no military reason why he should at present do more than take his men beyond the reach of the guns of the fleet. The presence of a force of some 20,000 men, which must be about the strength of the garrison of Alexandria, will be a great embarrassment to whatever detachments may under present circumstances be landed from the fleet to restore order. Later advices, indeed, declare Admiral Seymour's force to be inadequate. Until the British expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives no force can be sent against him, and he will remain master of the open country. This, then, was the state of things on the evening of Wednesday: the attempt at negotiation had fallen through, Arabi had evacuated the forts and the town, and the city was in flames. On Thursday morning the state of affairs, already sufficiently deplorable, underwent a frightful aggravation. All the convicts were released by the mob, or more probably broke out of prison upon finding the guards withdrawn after the evacuation, and they proceeded at once to set fire to the buildings not yet in a blaze, and indulge to the full their instincts of rapine and murder. The Bedouins joined in pillaging the city. The European quarter of the city appears to have have been singled out for attack. It was completely destroyed, and a hundred Europeans were butchered under circumstances of great barbarity. Another hundred managed to fight their way from the Ottoman Bank down to the beach, whence they were taken off to the fleet by armed boats. Meanwhile half the city was on fire, and the flames spread during the day to the port. For some time the fate of the Khedive was unknown, but in the evening it was ascertained that His Highness was in the Ramleh Palace, in one of the suburbs four or five miles from Alexandria, where he was surrounded by Egyptian soldiers. His position was supposed to be precarious, but he has since, with Dervisch Pasha, succeeded in effecting his escape to a vessel in the harbour.

Admiral Seymour landed a force of six hundred marines in the course of the day to restore order. This was done apparently under instructions from the Government at home directing him to land a party of men from the fleet for police purposes, and to invite the other European ships to co-operate. Sir Beauchamp Seymour was also instructed to endeavour to open communications with the Khedive and invite His Highness to restore order in concert with Dervisch Pasha. It is not easy to see where His Highness can now find materials for an indigenous administration, seeing that the valid male population has been carried off by Arabi Pasha. He can only maintain order by the help of detachments from the fleet, and he may be ruined in the estimation of his countrymen if he exhibits himself now in the light of a mere puppet of Sir Beauchamp Seymour. The British Government has ordered that the remaining forts of the city shall not be dismantled or the guns disabled. This is a departure from the intention announced last week by Lord Granville. According to the Foreign Secretary, it was the determination of the Government to acquire temporary possession of the forts in order that they might be destroyed. Doubtless the change in the views of the Government upon the point arises from the consideration that when the British expedition arrives in Egypt it would be as well to have the advantage of the existing fortifications, in order that the city may be held by a moderate garrison, if operations in the interior be necessary, as now appears but too probable.

A COCK and bull telegram was gravely wired from Alexandria some three or four weeks ago by the correspondent of a London daily paper stating that the Mussulmans of Hyderabad had inquired by telegraph whether "it was really true that English officers, seamen, and subjects had been massacred without proximate punishment." This manifest canard was duly published. As if this absurdity was not enough, the same correspondent wrote, and the same paper published, as "a grave fact communicated to me to-day by an Egyptian official," that "the telegrams from Hyderabad inquiring about the massacres were replied to from here, giving details of the thrashing administered to the English, and stating, moreover, that no punishment had been demanded, the English evacuating the country." The notion that such telegrams would be sent into a Government of India telegraph office by any sane Mussulman in this country, or that if so sent in they would be transmitted to Alexandria, and the answer about "the thrashing administered to the English" transmitted to the inquirers by English telegraph officials, is too ridiculous. Yet it was thought to be probable, and believed to be true by the gobemouche of a correspondent, and what was worse, the statement was published as an important contribution to "the gravity of the crisis" by the *Daily Telegraph*. We hardly think it necessary to contradict the story, but we may say that we have the best authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the assertions of the Egyptian correspondent in question regarding the receipt of telegrams at Alexandria from Hyderabad and the replies sent thereto. No such communications have either been sent from, or received at, Hyderabad, where indeed the Egyptian question has excited the smallest possible interest. We understand that Sir Salar Jung has forwarded a contradiction of these statements to the Government, and a semi-official denial of them may be looked for in due course.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

THIS has been a very busy week in Poona, and of course the crisis in Egypt and the expedition going there have been the absorbing topics of interest. The telegrams that constantly arrive from Simla regarding the details of the expedition are not always of the most clear and definite nature, but little things of this sort are inseparable from the movement of large bodies of troops. No orders have yet been received by the 16th N. I. at this station as to the exact time they will be required to march, but all their preparations are complete, and they are ready to start at an hour's notice. Of course officers and men are overjoyed at the prospect of seeing service again so soon. Last Tuesday afternoon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had the 16th out at the rifle-range, Wanowrie, in order that he might see them fire a certain number of rounds with the Martini-Henry rifle, and a certain number with their own weapon, the Snider. The East York Regiment handed over their Martini-Henry to the men of the 16th for the experiment, receiving them back again when the parade was over. Three volleys were fired at distances between 800 and 500 yards with the Martini-Henry, and three volleys at the same distances with the Snider. The practice was fairly good, and was, as might be expected, much better with the Snider, to which they were accustomed, than with the Martini, out of which they had never fired before. A good deal has been said about arming the native troops going to Egypt with the Martini, and theoretically there is a very great deal to be said for this course: but when the matter is put to a simple, practical test like that of last Tuesday, it is seen how much more at home the sepoy is with his own simple, easily-handled Snider, than with the more complex, if superior, weapon of the European soldier. It is a pity to see the Snider disparaged, because it is a really good rifle, and very rarely gets out of order. The Madras Sappers and Miners will probably arrive here, *en route* for Bombay, next Saturday, and it seems most likely that the 16th will be off by this day next week.

But in the meantime the world wags on as usual. There are still two more dances to come off at the Royal Artillery mess at Kirkee, on the 17th and 31st instant; and the East Yorkshire Regiment also give two more dances this season. The 2nd Light Cavalry give a dance on the 26th inst.; so it will be seen how much the Poona season owes to the hospitality of the officers of the garrison, both of Poona itself and of Kirkee. The other festivities in prospect are the dance shortly to be given by the Aides-de-Camp now in Poona, the Civilians' ball, the Club ball, and a dance to be given by the staff at Poona. So that the season of 1882 bids fair to be a brilliant one. It may be as a counterblast to all this gaiety and frivolity, or it may be from other motives, that some officers of the garrison are holding a series of religious services at the Soldiers' Institute, where they address fairly large audiences on the most solemn and sacred subjects. But whatever may be their motive, it is impossible not to respect the undoubted earnestness and sincerity of these officers. The rain continues to fall in heavy showers by day or night; the river is a grand sight, the Bund being scarcely perceptible; and Poona is looking wonderfully fresh and green. Lawn-tennis is out of the question, but badminton takes its place quite naturally, and the badminton shed is filled morning and evening. Officers going to the front find some difficulty in getting servants to accompany them to Egypt, concerning which land the "butler sahibs" have evidently heard ugly stories, as they do not consider five-and-twenty, or even thirty, rupees a month sufficient inducement to accompany master to the banks of the Canal. The Soldiers' Exhibition will commence this year on the 3rd September, and for the assault of arms General Lyttleton Annesley will again give a Wilkinson's sword to the best man-at-arms among the European soldiers, while Colonel T. Nuttall presents a tulwar to the most proficient among the native soldiery.

NEWS FROM ARABISTAN.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSREH, JUNE 30.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

A MOST interesting case of Persian intrigue, bribery, and corruption is going on between the Governor of Mohommerah and the Governor-General of nearly three-fourths of Persia, the Zeloos-Sooltan, the eldest son of the Asylum of the World. The facts are these. Shaik Mozul, the second son of Shaik Jabbir, deceased, late Governor of Mohommerah, at his father's death usurped the governorship, taking possession of the immense wealth which his father had amassed by ruining the country and robbing the people (a most common practice with Persian governors). Shaik Mahomed Jabbir's eldest son and rightful heir to the governorship, seeing that he was forced out of everything by his brother, made his way to Teheran with the view of obtaining redress, and if not the governorship, at least his share of the fortune. His heavy offers of bribes caused the Zil to summon Mozul to Teheran. In the meanwhile Mozul got surrounded by sharpers and ill-advisers, particularly one who has by gambling run through a large fortune and now lives on his wits. This bright youth, seeing the coast clear and millions in the hands of a milksop, worked on the feelings of Mozul, advising him to execute a power of attorney or vakulatnameh in favour of the then Governor of Bushire (Moustowfie-a-Nizam), a confidential servant of the Zil, utterly unscrupulous, and a staunch devotee of Bacchus. The artful adviser told Mozul that with this power of attorney he would go to Bushire, and there settle matters with the Moustowfie. Mozul, the silly fool, agreed to this and executed the power, giving Mr. Moustowfie full permission to offer Zil any sum he thought proper, the amount to be paid on the fulfilment of the following four conditions, viz:—1st. That he Mozul be recognised as governor or head of his tribe in lieu of his brother. 2nd. That he be vested with all the titles of his father. 3rd. That the present Persian Consul at Busreh, Hajee Ruzza Khan, be removed on the ground that he is an Arab gentleman of standing and position, of an old respectable family, and too honest and upright for a Persian Consul. 4th. That the order summoning Mozul to Teheran be cancelled. To these four conditions the Moustowfie, on behalf of his master, agreed, and asked 3,000 tomauns (Rs. 12,000) as a ratification of the contract. This sum was paid. The agent also received five or six thousand rupees for his own trouble and expenses to Bushire and back. Moustowfie during the agent's stay at Bushire made not the slightest hint as to the amount to be eventually fixed; but he no sooner got possession of the power of attorney, and the agent's back was turned for Busreh, than he telegraphed at once to his master the Zil that Mozul of Mohommerah does through him, his regularly constituted agent as per power of attorney in his possession, offer 33,000 tomauns, or Rs. 1,32,000, "peshkhus" or bribe to His Royal Highness on the four conditions already mentioned, and that he (the Moustowfie) had received 3,000 tomauns already. The Zil, who has already hoarded a large fortune, being miserly from his youth, and as such ever eager to add, no matter at what risk or at whose sacrifice, to his already ill-gotten store, at once put himself in communication with Mirza Sared Khan, the Foreign Minister (a man in his dotage) and his Chief Secretary, Siddee Kool Moolk (the Upright of the State), telling these very honest and trustworthy servants of His Majesty of the large bribe to be shared, and asking them to fulfil the third condition by removing the present Persian Consul from his post at Busreh. These paragons of virtue and patterns of honesty willingly agreed, the thing to be done on the immediate receipt of their share of the money. The other conditions were also settled, and a special mohussil or confidential servant was sent by the Zil to Mozul to demand payment of the enormous sum of 30,000 tomauns, with the assurance that immediately on its receipt the four conditions would be fulfilled. Mozul, on hearing the amount demanded, was completely bewildered, and sent for Mr. Agent, who resides at Busreh, wishing to know what amount was settled between him and the Moustowfie. This sharper, on seeing the turn things had taken, refused to have anything more to do with the business, and having thrown Mozul into a pit, leaves him to get out as best he can. Mozul remonstrated with the mohussil, who said he knew nothing of the matter; his orders were to demand and receive 30,000 tomauns, which sum he must have. Mozul now saw himself in a fix. The Moustowfie with the power of attorney in his pocket was now with his master (having absconded from Bushire, the place becoming too hot for him owing to his cruel exactions); none of the conditions were yet fulfilled; and 30,000 tomauns were demanded, 3,000 tomauns having been already paid away. The headmen of Mozul's tribe, on coming to learn the state of affairs, threatened to remove him from the governorship, and flatly refused to permit him to part with such a large sum of money as a bribe, sensibly remarking that, if he paid this amount to-day out of the fortune which his father had by dint of cruelty and persecution put together, he, in trying to recover it from the tribe, would also have to practise the same, which they would not in any way tolerate. So the matter is *in statu quo*. Mozul dare not part with the money without the consent of the headmen of his tribe, who will not give it. The Zil and his co-sharers are anxiously looking forward for the speedy return of the mohussil who is to bring them their ill-gotten gain; Shaik Mahomed Jabbir's eldest son and heir is waiting his time at Teheran, not knowing what course to pursue, not having funds in hand to bribe heavily; and the Persian Consul, Hajee Ruzza Khan, is patiently waiting his jowab.

This is the second time that this popular gentleman is about to be sacrificed to Persian bribery and corruption. On the first occasion, a couple of years ago, one Abbas Koolee, an old debauchee, was sent to fill his place. What was the result? The Consulate, intead of being a place for the protection of Persian subjects, became a public gambling-house, a rendezvous for courtezans and drunkards, and in one day fifty-six respectable Persian traders became the subjects of Turkey owing to cruelty and oppression. This worthy when summoned to Teheran had not a farthing wherewith to pay his debts or his journey expenses. Hajee Ruzza Khan came forward and assisted him out of his own pocket to get away, and the Hajee was importuned to accept of the post again. Such are the doings in sublime Iran.

I am now here a week. The weather is getting very hot, and, I am told, will be unbearable in another month or so. Murder and robbery are going on wholesale in this place. The other evening an Arab returning from Kerbella was murdered about half a mile from the town, little or no notice being taken by the authorities, who are quite impotent and unable to cope with the robbers. Consequently life and property are very insecure. Our Consul here, from all accounts, is very popular with the people; his kind manner and masterly command of the Arabic language have won him the goodwill of many. It is really pleasing to hear one's countrymen spoken well of in a foreign country.

It is now midnight, and I must get to my lonely cot, seeking sweet repose in the arms of Morpheus, but first commending myself to the care of an ever-watchful providence who always protects and supports the weary traveller.

> "Thou dost not know what 'tis to stray
> Midst foreign climes thyself unknown,
> And when o'erwearied with the toil of day
> To rest at eve and feel thyself alone."

HAKEEM BASHEE.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

No less than 47 doctors accompany the force, a somewhat large number. If our Indian contingent escape from the clutches of the Egyptians they have still to run the gauntlet of half a hundred medicos.

YESTERDAY the Brigade Office, Prince's Dock, the Dockyard, and the Commissariat Offices were put in telephonic communication by the Government Telegraphic Department.

A STEAMER was taken up yesterday for the conveyance of slaughter cattle to Suez. She will probably be used to take cargoes of cattle from the Somali coast for the consumption of the Indian contingent at Aden and Suez.

IT appears that the 65th Regt., from Morar will not arrive at Deolali until the 19th or 20th inst. They will embark on board the Bancoora the day after they arrive at Deolali.

IT is possible that, owing to the delay in the arrival of the 65th, the troops for the Malda may not be embarked on Sunday as originally intended, but on the 19th.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, D. A. Q. M. G. arrived in Bombay on Thursday. Major Lawrence, of the "King's," starts for Kurrachee to-day to take up the appointment of D. A. Q. M. G., Sind District. Lieut. Chase, V. C., has been ordered to Ahmedabad as D. A. Q. M. G.

THE transport for the Belooches from Kurrachee will be probably taken up here and sent up for them.

Two hospital ships are to be taken up, which will convey the ambulance columns to Suez, and then be used there as hospitals. They will be fitted on the Abyssinian pattern.

THE telegraph wire between Suez and Alexandria having been cut near the latter place, the Eastern Telegraph Company hope to get their line into working order very quickly on the cessation of hostilities.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the Indian expedition to be accompanied by a small telegraph train under the superintendence of Mr. G. L. Towers, whose assistant will be Mr. H. W. Smith. A small staff of civilian subordinates has been told off; the signallers will be trained soldiers.

THE *Madras Mail* states:—One company of the Madras Sappers will leave Bangalore this (Wednesday) evening for Poona. The Madras troops ordered on service will all concentrate at Poona and Deolali, so that when the orders come for embarkation they may be sent down to Bombay without delay.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

DR. GEORGE WATERS, who has been over the ground himself, and whose opinion on the question is thus of special interest, writes as follows to a contemporary with reference to a statement that the mails might be sent to England *viâ* Teheran in twenty-four days:—"It doubtless would be possible for the mails to be sent from India to England in twenty-four days *viâ* Persia, but not, as indicated so far, at any rate, as the present means of locomotion are concerned. By accelerated speed, the voyage from Bombay to Bushire might be made in six days. But from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian the journey must be made on horseback.

From Bushire to Shiraz the road lies over a range of mountains which rise by a series of grand gradations to a height of nearly 8,000 feet above sea level. The passes are steep and rugged, and in parts dangerous. And hence this part of the journey alone occupies at least three days, the distance being over 160 miles. From Shiraz to Teheran, a distance of about 550 miles, and thence to Resht, 250, altogether 800. The mails might be transported, by riding continuously night and day in a little over five days; of course, changing hands at least once every twenty-four hours. But the postal authorities would not, I should think, for an instant consent to an arrangement involving such risk to the mails as this diurnal transfer of responsibility would entail. And I would here note that many of the post-houses in Persia having only three horses, and each traveller requiring at least two, only one person at a time could be passed on, say, at most two a day. The transport of the mails would require from fifty to a hundred horses to be always available at each post-house, to secure which, I fear, many difficulties would have to be overcome. From Resht to London there would be no difficulty. The voyage from Enzoli, the port of Resht, to Astrakhan can be made in four days; from Astrakhan to Zaritzen, steaming up the Volga, takes about twenty-four hours; and from Zaritzen to Ostend or Calais by rail, four-and-a-half days. The whole journey from Bombay to London would thus take twenty-four days exactly.

So much for the barest possibility of sending home the mails *viâ* Persia in twenty-four days. Practically a much longer time is necessary; for the 960 miles which intervene between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian cannot be ridden by the majority of people at a rate exceeding fifty miles per diem; and even this moderate rate of progress would take about twenty days in round numbers. Indeed, we could not safely reckon on sending home the mails *viâ* Persia in less than forty days. Thus eight days by sea, twenty through Persia, five on the Caspian, one on the Volga, and five across Europe.

Hence, until such time as we shall take the option of going home by rail either through Persia or *viâ* Mesopotamia and the Syrian desert to the Mediterranean, the route round the Cape must remain our only alternative to that by the Suez Canal or the Egyptian desert."

UNDER the auspices of the National Club, Sir William Andrew, C. I. E., on June 16 delivered a lecture at 1, Whitehall-gardens, on the Euphrates-route to India. The Right Hon. Sir H. E. Bartle-Frere, Bart., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance.

Sir Wm. Andrew, in the course of his remarks, said the present position of affairs in Egypt forced once more to the front the necessity of having an alternative route to our Eastern possessions, even were the alternative an inferior one in every respect to that of the Suez Canal. Anything would be better than to leave our communications with the East at the mercy of such men as Arabi Pasha and his ignorant soldiers. He had but to sink a single vessel to obstruct the navigation of the Canal, or to take a few spadesful of earth at certain portions of the embankment to reduce the magnificent waterway to the condition of a dry ditch.

Sir Bartle Frere, referring to the lecture, said they had lately heard from the very highest authority in Parliament that engineers had represented to the Government that it would be very difficult to make the Suez Canal impassable. But their statement probably had reference to the idea of draining the water out of the canal, which of course would be a very difficult matter, as the canal was on the same level as the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. It was a fact, however, that any large vessel by running aground could block the canal, and any small vessel placed in an advantageous position would be equally efficacious. He would ask people who had read papers of all shades of opinion during the last fortnight whether in their opinion the Suez Canal might not be closed to England any day in the week, and the danger had even advanced since Sir William had compiled his paper. Questions had been asked as to whether the projected railway through the Euphrates Valley was likely to pay, but the same question was asked when the local steamboat companies were started, and were they not paying now? The suggestion was quite practical. The Turkish Government would one day have given 6 per cent. towards the expense of construction, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, than whom no man of the earlier part of this generation knew more about Turkey, was willing to take it up, but these times were past now. This was one of the undertakings which should commend itself to every one who wished for the continuance of the Turkish Empire, and he (the speaker) thought the continuance of the Turkish Empire was essential to the interests of England.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipality was held yesterday afternoon. There was a discussion as to the desirability of purchasing for the sum of Rs. 94,500 nineteen hundred acres of land at Tulsi, lying partly within and partly without the gathering ground of the lake. The principal object of purchasing the land is to prevent the pollution of the water-supply by cattle grazing in the neighbourhood of the lake. Mr. Nowrozjee questioned the Municipal Commissioner regarding the water-supply of the city, asking what was the approximate value of the land proposed to be purchased, according to the estimate of the Collector of Tanna. The Municipal Commissioner in reply stated that it was his private opinion that the present water-supply of Bombay was not sufficient for the increasing wants of the city; but as he was not prepared with data he could not give an official opinion on the point. He enumerated the advantages which would accrue from possession of the land, and said that under the circumstances of the case, and to prevent litigation, the Town Council strongly recommended its purchase. The resolution for the purchase of the land was carried, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee only dissenting. The reports and documents relating to the Assessment Department were presented, but as several members considered the matter should be proceeded with at a special meeting, it was agreed after some discussion to defer the consideration of the matter for a fortnight. Amongst the miscellaneous business transacted a motion sanctioning the payment of a grant of Rs. 80 per mensem towards the cost of lighting the University Clock Tower with the electric light provoked a long and animated discussion regarding the terms on which the grant should be made. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was for declining on principle to make the grant at all. The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed that the grant should be made on the condition that the clock should show Bombay time, and, to prevent financial complications, for five years only. The proposal of the Rao Saheb was received with both laughter and approval. It was stated that the clock was expected to arrive in Bombay by the beginning of September. The Chairman (Sir Frank Souter) thought that as the University kept Bombay time, the clock should also show local time, and that it was therefore unnecessary to make any stipulation of the kind suggested by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik. Ultimately the Hon. Rao Saheb's proposition was carried as an amendment against the Chairman's motion making the grant without terms as to the time to be kept by the clock when erected. There was a long discussion in regard to the advisability of sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 14,000 to meet the cost of removing the chawl of Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee Bedwar, at the junction of the Gibbs and Gowallia Tank roads, for the improvement of the roads at that point. Mr. Nowrozjee objected to the purchase, and he was supported by several members, who thought that improvements in the crowded streets of the native city were more necessary. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOMBAY

THE Eastern Electric Light and Power Company have now extended their operations to Malabar and Cumballa Hills. A number of lamps on the Brush system were lighted last evening for an hour or two, and they threw a strong clear light over every part of the road. They would be particularly useful at sharp corners. The lighting was experimental or rather exhibitive, and the Municipal Commissioner watched the exhibition for some time. He probably came to the conclusion that the electric light is admirably adapted for the illumination of streets and roads.

FABRICATED TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me, through the medium of your paper, to call attention to a gross fabrication of news, which, under the heading of "Reuter's Telegrams," has in several instances been lately perpetrated by the *Deccan Herald*, published at Poona. This paper does not subscribe to our telegrams, but by way of interesting its readers and supplying this trifling deficiency, the proprietors of this enterprising journal have apparently adopted the ingenious plan of concocting exciting news of their own, and publishing it under the head of "Reuter's Telegrams." It will only be necessary to mention one particular instance (which occurred yesterday) to give a tolerably good idea of the impudent frauds now being practised by this paper on the Poona public. Under the heading of "Retur's (*sic*) Telegram" appears the following announcement:—

"SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES."

LONDON, July 13.

"Hostilities between Great Britain and Egypt have been suspended. Overtures for peace have been made by Egypt."

I need scarcely inform you that the above telegram never emanated from this office, and, taking it for granted that the subscribers to the *Deccan Herald* place a certain amount of reliance upon the news supplied to them by that publication, I consider it my duty to warn them that both in this case and several others their reliance has been very grossly abused.—Your obedient servant,

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, Eastern Branch.

July 14.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD-MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article which has appeared this morning in your contemporary, it would be well for any of your readers who are interested in the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-mining Company to bear in mind that whereas Mr. Macfarlane at the recent general meeting strongly urged that all work should be stopped until some of the other companies had produced satisfactory results, he now recommends in his report that work should be continued for some months in order that the place may be fairly tested.

As the other members of the Committee who visited the mine are also of this opinion, it appears to me that the directors are bound to adopt the recommendations of the Committee, and it is therefore useless to hold a general meeting until the results of the next few months' working can be made known to the shareholders.

Mr. Macfarlane was not placed on the Board by the shareholders solely to enable him to visit the mine in the capacity of a director, and he ought never to have joined the Board unless he meant to continue on it and accept the position and responsibilities of a director.

The publication by the *Times of India* of part of the Committee's report without the remarks made by Mr. Forbes, who was as much a member of the Committee as Mr. Macfarlane, and also the criticism passed by that newspaper on the Board without publishing their report which accompanied that of the Committee, shows a bias so marked and so contrary to the spirit of fair play that generally characterises British journalism, that I need make no further comment about it.

Mr. Macfarlane's statement that "no auriferous quartz vein has been found on the Kaiser-i-Hind property" is totally opposed to the evidence of both Captain Tonkin and Mr. Bell Davies. The former states that at several of the shafts fair shows of gold have from time to time been obtained from washings, and Mr. Bell Davies also asserts that there is no doubt the veins on the property are auriferous.

It is curious to note that while Mr. Macfarlane makes assertions which Captain Tonkins states are "altogether incorrect," he informs us in his report that the company have in Captain Tonkin "a good, intelligent, and trustworthy servant." Between the two whose opinion, may I ask, is the more likely to be correct on a subject which requires a large amount of experience and technical knowledge?

The secretaries and treasurers have explained that the cause of delay in issuing the Committee's report was that Dr. Thorp, who visited the mine with Mr. Macfarlane, is at Dhurumsala, and had to be referred to regarding his reports. It has been rumoured in Bombay that Dr. Thorp picked up a piece of quartz from one of the shafts and had it pounded and washed by coolie women, and that he brought back to Bombay some gold which came out of it.

Perhaps Dr. Thorp will let us know whether there is any truth in these rumours.

Bombay, July 14. ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 12.—The barometer is again falling in the Punjab, and also at Ajmere and Dessa. There is apparently a cyclonic vortex near Ajmere to the westward, and another little cyclonic vortex off Saugor Island in the north of the Bay of Bengal, but the wind at Saugor Island is moderate. In the Central Provinces, also between Agra and Benares in the N.-W. P., and in upper Sind, the barometer has risen. The reports are very defective to-day. Rain has fallen at most of the reporting stations. The fall to-day has been: At Cuttack and Diamond Island over two inches; at Calcutta, Sutna, Ajmere, Guna, and Deesa between one and two inches; at Quetta, Mooltan, and Darjeeling half an inch and upwards. Previously Allahabad had over four inches; Seoni nearly four inches; Bareilly three and a half inches; Ahmedabad and Jhansi over two inches; Mirzapur and Raipur between one and two inches; Murree, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Gya, Satara, and Calicut half to one inch.

THE rainfall at Darjeeling this year up to date has been nearly twenty inches above that during the corresponding period of last year.

THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent writes:—The rains broke at Lahore on Monday, July 10th, and were preceded by one of the densest duststorms ever seen in Lahore, the darkness coming on until at about 2-30 p.m., it was impossible to see large objects at a distance of ten yards. When our informant wrote, rain had been descending in torrents for some hours, and showed no signs of abatement.—*Pioneer*.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—During the night of Friday last, we understand that some 10 inches of rain fell at Bareilly. The Moradabad district is overburdened with rain, and the road to Ranikhet is almost impassable through the entire country thereabouts being under water. The bridges have been broken up over the two intersecting rivers, and cart and dak traffic is quite at a standstill. The only safe route to Almora, Ranikhet, &c., is now through Naini Tal, *viâ* Bareilly and Ranibagh.—*Lucknow Express*.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE CAUVERY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Collegal on the 9th instant to the *Madras Mail*:—"Floods came down the Cauvery river on the 7th instant, and yesterday, the 8th, the waters rose rapidly, and soon the country towards the north of Collegal and along the right bank of the river was one sea of water. Several villages are in extreme danger, more especially two, Thasanpooram and Aunagally. It is not known if the inhabitants are in danger, or have been already washed away by the flood. No one will venture out on the water to ascertain the exact condition. The Tahsildar is absent from Collegal with the Collector of Coimbatore, at Sivasamatram Island (Cauvery Falls) and is cut off from communication by the floods. The Taluq Sheristadar and Police officer are quite helpless in this emergency, and cannot do anything to save the villagers of Thasanpooram and Annagally. The police managed to remove some of the villagers of Ampapooram. To-day the floods appear to have reached their highest. The oldest inhabitants say that they have never seen such a flood. Last night it was feared that the town of Collegal would have been inundated."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	45 7	52 14	50 61	53 81
13 Thursday	0 22	..	..	..
14 Friday	..	0 5	0 4	0 0
Total	45 29	52 19	50 65	53 81
Corresponding date last year	41 70	42 74	38 19	41 44

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 14th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·457	78·4	S	17	1·40
Surat	·611	83·1	W	14	0·08
Bombay	·677	80·6	WSW	22	0·22
Ratnagiri	·738	79·8	WSW Moderate	[illegible]	0·27
Karwar	·80[illegible]	77·0	S Moderate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	·819	77·9	W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	·888	77·6	W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	·909	79·6	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	·618	83·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

EVENTS AT ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA IN FLAMES.

EVACUATION OF THE FORTS.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

SHIPS LOOTED IN THE CANAL.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Indo-European Telegraph via Teheran.)

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1 O'CLOCK.

A PARTY of men from the fleet landed at Alexandria last night. They found the city apparently deserted, but on fire in nearly every street. Except the roar of the flames and the sound of falling beams and walls all was then quiet.

Arabi withdrew his troops yesterday under cover of the flag of truce. He impressed into his force all the male adult population, no doubt to add to his military strength.

It was proposed to send forward some British troops at daylight this morning with a view to ascertain Arabi's whereabouts.

Sir Beauchamp Seymour has telegraphed that the fleet has not opened fire again, as the enemy has evacuated the city.

The Egyptian army is stated to be demoralised, and to be in full retreat into the interior.

Nothing is known as yet about the Khedive, and fears are entertained for his safety.

This morning a dreadful massacre of European and native Christians took place. The mob and the criminal classes, reinforced by prisoners whom they liberated from the gaol, attacked the European quarter, setting it on fire and slaying all who fell into their hands. A hundred were massacred under circumstances of horrible barbarity.

A hundred Europeans who had barricaded themselves made a successful resistance, and eventually fought their way down to the beach during the morning, and were taken off in an armed boat sent from the fleet.

The Arabs and convicts have set fire to the city in every direction, and it is now in danger of complete destruction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ATTACK ON STEAMERS IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, JULY 14, 12-34 P.M.

Advices just received state that the Bedouin Arabs are looting the steamer Glenlyon, homeward bound from China, which is ashore in the Suez Canal. The steamer Vindobala, homeward bound from Bombay, is also aground.

The Khedive and Dervisch Pasha have taken refuge on boardship in the harbour of Alexandria.

It is believed that the Egyptians lost 2,000 men during the bombardment.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram :—The Egyptian troops have withdrawn into the interior under the flag of truce. Arabi's army is said to be demoralised. Half the town is burning, having been fired by the mob, who released the prisoners from the jails. A desperate defence was made by a number of Europeans in the Ottoman Bank, and a hundred fought their way to the shore and were rescued. Hundreds of Christians were massacred. The Bedouin Arabs are looting the place. Nothing is known of the Khedive.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, JULY 13, 5 A.M.

Admiral Seymour has refused Arabi's request to negotiate until the harbour forts are surrendered.

Arabi refuses to comply with these conditions. Hostilities, however, have not yet recommenced.

The Khedive is safe.

The Duke of Connaught has volunteered for service in Egypt, and will probably be appointed to the command of a brigade.

NOON.

It now turns out that the flag of truce sent by Arabi to the British fleet was merely a ruse, to gain time to enable the Egyptian troops to withdraw from the forts, which have since been abandoned.

2 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

Alexandria is in flames. All the convicts have been released, and have set fire to numerous buildings.

The atrocities committed are described as frightful.

The entire European quarter of the city has been destroyed, and one hundred Europeans have been massacred. The others fought their way to the beach, where they were rescued by boats from the men-of-war.

Arabi has withdrawn the Egyptian army at Alexandria into the interior.

It is unknown what has become of the Khedive.

EVENING.

The Khedive is at the Ramleh Palace, which is surrounded by Egyptian soldiers. His position is considered to be precarious.

The conflagration is still raging throughout Alexandria city, and is now extending to the port.

Admiral Seymour has landed a force of six hundred marines.

It is reported that Arabi is concentrating his forces outside the city.

It is suspected that all the forts in the town have been mined.

JULY 14, 5 A. M.

Latest advices] from] Alexandria state that the city is full of plunderers. The marines have attacked and scattered them, killing seven. Meanwhile the incendiary fires continue.

Our force is quite inadequate to hold the city, from which Arabi and his army are only one hour's march distant.

THE RADICALS AND THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

JULY 13, 5 A. M.

In the House of Commons last night the Radical members attacked the policy of the Government in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone in reply said the bombardment was necessary for the safety of the fleet. The Right Hon'ble gentleman denied that the British action in Egypt had caused any feeling of estrangement between France and England.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

EVENING.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to a question put by Sir Stafford Northcote, said that Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour had to-day been instructed not to dismantle the fortifications of Alexandria or disable the guns, but to endeavour to open [illegible]munications with the Khedive and invit[illegible] order in concert with Dervish Pa[illegible] he was to land a party of [illegible] purposes, and in[illegible]

THE SURGEON-GENERAL, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The announcement that Dr. W. Walker will succeed Sir A. Christison as Surgeon-General, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is described by the *Englishman* as both premature and incorrect, as it has been ruled by the Government that the appointment will be made from among Deputy Surgeons-General.

THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The June official returns of the Post-Office show that the number of post-offices in India has increased from 5,336 to 5,665 during the last official year. The loss of revenue by the reduction in the registration fee for letters is much smaller than was anticipated. The number of letters passed through the post rose from 125 millions to 127 millions. The number of post-cards has increased in two years from 15 millions to 22 millions. Established in July, 1879, the system immediately became popular. The number of newspapers posted last year was 12½ millions, showing an increase of nearly 600,000. The deposits in Post-office Savings Banks have risen in three months, from the 1st April last, from 1 lakh to 7½ lakhs of rupees.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The *Gazette* notifies that Major Temple will officiate as Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps during Colonel Conolly's absence. Major Rae, Erinpoora Irregulars, acts for him.

Mr Hope has returned from privilege leave and resumed the duties of Financial Secretary on 13th instant.

The Queen approves of the first regiment Scinde Horse bearing on its appointments the words "Afghanistan, 1878-79."

During the absence on privilege leave of Captain Boughey Mr. Storey, Chief Engineer, acts as Manager of the Indus Valley Railway, and Major Little as Chief Engineer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The Inch Line steamer Inchrhona arrived here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
Bar Silver	51⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼

Arrivals—Kate and Fritz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

MADRAS, July 14, 2-1 p.m.—Siberian lines interrupted.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, in the Euryalus, left Colombo for Aden on July 11. The Ruby went direct from Trincomalee.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. As this was the first meeting of the year, the Chairman reviewed at some length the subjects which had been considered in Committee. Referring to the Rajputana Railway grain rates, he said it would be a wise course were Government to carry cheap articles like grain at a rate which would merely cover outlay, as such a policy would greatly develope the export trade and bring into this country some of the riches which now flow into America and other wheat-producing States. The Committee's attention had been invited to the subject of increased dock accommodation, and the view they had expressed was that the Port Trustees should take immediate steps to provide further accommodation. With regard to the abolition of the import duties, the Chairman said it was a step which, in his opinion, was not called for. In speaking of the crisis in Egypt, the Chairman said, "We are all now suffering from the consequences of the crisis in Egypt, but I am sanguine that when order is restored there the temporary interruption of traffic will prove not to have been an unmixed evil. It is to be hoped that in the reconstruction which must take place, Great Britain will adopt measures to prevent at any future time an irresponsible body of Egyptian officials from harassing and well-nigh stopping the whole Indian trade by imposing quarantine rules when there is absolutely no justification for any such interference." There was a discussion on Sunday work in the harbour. The following resolution was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Forrest :—"That the Chamber having considered the new rule for working in the harbour on Sunday proposed by the Commissioner of Customs (to meet such cases as do not fall within the present line of permission), and which is as follows :—'That Sunday working on board steamers in port shall be permitted on payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied, of a fee equal to one day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 200. Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rate of 6¼ annas per ton of net registered tonnage'—approves the same and requests the Committee to write to the Commissioner to that effect." Mr. Lang suggested an addition which included permission to work on payment of certain fees at the dock and bunder. Mr. Lang proposed the chairman's resolution, with this addition, and Mr. Forrest having seconded it, was carried. After some other business had been transacted the meeting separated.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the second of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases came to a close after trial extending over five days. The special jury unanimously found the prisoner, Waman Govind Ranade, guilty on all the charges of defaming Mr. Barve. Sentence has been reserved until the disposal of the remaining two defamation cases, which come on for trial to-day.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the fire which broke out on the 22nd ultimo at Nowrojee Hill quarry, where a few cadjan sheds and labour carts were destroyed, was the subject of a short discussion. The Council recorded the report of the fire, with the expression of opinion that no huts should be allowed on the recently reclaimed ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Nowrojee Hill, either for men or beasts.

THE Simla correspondent of an up-country paper telegraphs :—"The Post-office authorities here do not expect that the new arrangement for sending the mails through the Canal will produce any important delay in their arrival in India. The orders on the subject emanate from the British Post-office, so that the department here has no cognisance of minute details ; but it is known that the P. and O. Company have for some time past been preparing for the change. Apparently the first mail that will come through the Canal will be that of July the 7th ; the mail of the 30th June must be already across the Isthmus. No orders have yet been received from home which advance the preparations for the expedition, and the Government of India can take no steps towards engaging transport till such orders come.

THE hull of the Socotra, wrecked recently in the Gulf of Martaban, has been sold for Rs. 4,250.

CATTLE-DISEASE has been very bad throughout the Dibrugarh district, Bengal, and is still extending. The buffaloes have suffered most, in fact to such an extent that in some villages there is not one left alive, whilst the Bengali cattle have escaped partially.

THE Government of India has directed that the retiring allowances of all Customs officers whose services have been dispensed with, or who may have elected to retire owing to the abolition of the Customs duties, are to be calculated on the same principle as that on which the allowances of the P. W. officers in the late reductions were calculated.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is likely to visit Cooch Behar in the course of his rainy season tour.

A REPORT from Colombo says that the Japanese Prince, uncle of the Mikado, who is to represent Japan at the Czar's coronation, is now on his way to Europe by one of the China mail-steamers.

IT appears from the brokers' reports on recent tea sales that teas are now being purchased in Calcutta for the Colonies. Australia and New Zealand may now be looked to to take a certain percentage of our yearly increasing crop.

MAJOR-GENERAL PEILE, who has obtained his promotion to General by the retirement of Major-General Crofton, entered the service in 1846 (December), becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1870 and a regimental Colonel in 1878. He now becames a general officer when under 54 years of age. For the most part of his service he has been employed in the Public Works Department, and is now holding the appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

INFORMATION has been received at Singapore, by the agents for the owners, of the burning at sea of the German ship R. C. Rickmers, laden with coals, from Cardiff for Singapore.

THE Straits papers state that Sir Frederick Weld has recently returned to Penang from an extended tour through Laroot and Perak, where he was welcomed most cordially by the Chinese, natives, and all classes of the settlers, and during which he was able to acquire much valuable information relative to the government and requirements of the country.

A LIBEL case in which Herr Bandmann, the actor, is prosecutor, and Mr. Fraser-Smith, the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the defendant, was heard at the Hongkong Police Court on the 16th June, and there being a *primâ facie* case it was committed for trial by jury. Mr. Bandmann's complaint was as follows :—That on the 10th June there appeared an article in the *Hongkong Telegraph* which I consider to be a defamatory libel concerning me, reflecting on my profession and character, and calculated to do great injury to my professional reputation and considerable pecuniary damage, and that in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 14th June there appeared a paragraph charging me with having committed an assault upon Mrs. Rousby, lately an actress of the English stage, and also with being a confirmed woman-beater ; the said paragraph in this and other respects is a libel, and calculated to do great damage to my professional reputation."

A SHANGHAI paper, the *North China Herald*, of June 16 writes :—A good deal of more or less ingenious speculation has been indulged in here on the effect which the sudden closing of the Suez Canal in the event of an uprising in Egypt would have on the China trade. . . . During this month there will be a large number of steamers in the Red Sea carrying the new season's teas, and supposing the Canal to be rendered unavailable to their transit, how long would it take the steamers to find their way to England round the Cape of Good Hope? Before the Canal was opened the Blue Funnel steamers made passages of 53 to 60 days, but these vessels were specially constructed to steam for 8,000 miles without calling at any port. The supply of coals at Suez and Aden would soon be exhausted by the demands of captains, and late arrivals from the further East might find it impossible to get fuel. They might thus be obliged to make part of their way to the Cape under sail, and on arrival there the late comers might find themselves under the necessity of pursuing their voyages in the same manner. Further, if the Canal remained closed for a considerable period in what way would the remainder of Eastern produce be carried home? There would be considerable delay before tonnage could arrive in the East round the Cape, and it may be that many steamers that have been specially built to run through the Suez Canal might not be adaptable to make such lengthy runs as 8,000 miles ; besides which, coaling stations would require to be stocked, say at Mauritius and the Cape. And, as there are few sailing ships now afloat, that long-hoped-for time when there would be an actual scarcity of tea and silk in Europe might at last come to pass.

IN the recent rifle match for the International trophy, between teams representing England, Scotland, and Ireland, a telephone was used between the firing point and the markers, and was found to work very well, saving a great deal of time in connection with the numerous "challenges" of scores.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Albert Medal of the society of the present year to M. Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, for "his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals, whereby the arts of wine-making, silk production, and agriculture have been greatly benefited."

THE Reverend Henry Lansdell, the author of "Through Siberia," is about to set out on a journey through Russian Central Asia. His route will lie across European Russia, which he has already traversed several times, and then by way of Tobolsk, Omsk, Semipalatinsk, Tashkend, and Samarcand, whence he proposes to proceed through Bokhara and Khiva to the Caspian.

THE German officers who recently arrived in Constantinople for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish forces are reported to have commenced work in earnest. They have decided, first, to establish a model corps in each of the four arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. These model corps are in the next stage to be expanded into model battalions and regiments, and the system of drill and organisation is subsequently to be extended to the entire Turkish army. The formation of the first model corps is to be proceeded with forthwith. For this purpose the Berlin War Office has been asked to allow a sufficient number of subaltern officers of the different arms to proceed to Constantinople, and has granted the request. It is on all sides admitted that it would not be easy to find better material for making good soldiers than the German officers will have to deal with in Turkish recruits. The Sultan, it is stated, is taking the deepest interest in these military reforms, and he has just conferred on Colonel Kähler and his three colleagues in the reorganisation the Order of the Osmanli, and promoted the first-mentioned officer to the rank of brigadier-general.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, when there were present—the Hon. W. M. Macaulay (Chairman) Messrs. Glade (Glade and Co.), Macdonald (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Tintner (A. Blascheck and Co.), J. Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.), Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Cooper (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Lang (Lang, Moir and Co.), Lyon and Beaufort (Lyon and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), Cassels (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Curjel (Punnett and Co.), Fachiri (Ralli Brothers), Douglas (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Steiner and Meili (Volkart Brothers), Richardson (Wallace and Co.), Marshall (John Marshall and Co.), and Parker (the P. and O. S. N. Company).

The Chairman.—There has been no general meeting since the present committee came into office and I will therefore now give you, as well as I am able, a brief report on the various subjects which have occupied our attention. The first matter I will refer to was an inheritance from our predecessors, viz., the correspondence with Government in regard to grain rates by the Rajputana Railway. We have exchanged several letters with Government, but our efforts have been only partially successful. A reduction of less than two annas per maund in the through rates from Agra and Delhi to Bombay was conceded for a period of three months from 1st June last, and I learn from Mr. Wood, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, that there is a probability of the time being extended. We did not confine ourselves to advocating a reduction in rates : we endeavoured also to obtain fair play for this port in competition with Calcutta ; but the result so far is most disappointing, and the injustice of permitting a much higher rate to be charged to Bombay is not only continued, but the Government of India attempt to show that the excess is necessary and therefore justifiable. No sooner was the reduction sanctioned on the Rajputana line than a similar reduction was made by the East Indian, so that our complaint of unfairness is still unredressed. Our first letter on this subject was written as long ago as November, and I believe no time was lost in forwarding it to the Government of India ; yet it was not until last month that an answer was received. The Government of India had, no doubt, many subjects of importance to deal with in the interval, but, nevertheless, I think that our representations might have called forth an earlier reply. With the contents of that reply the Committee have already dealt, and I think that any impartial person must admit that Government have failed to prove their contention, which is practically that it is fair to charge 32 per cent. more for carriage to Bombay than to Calcutta. If it can be shown that the actual cost of carriage to Bombay is 32 per cent. greater than to Calcutta we have nothing more to say ; but this has not been proved. On the contrary, if we understand the figures adduced by Government aright, the difference in favour of Calcutta is a comparative trifle ; and this small advantage is more than counterbalanced by the original cost of making the Rajputana line being only one-fourth of the cost of the East Indian line, but it would appear as if this very important element had been lost sight of altogether. We do not, of course, expect traffic to be carried at a loss, but it seems to me it would be a wise course were Government to carry cheap articles like grain (which cannot afford a high freight) at a rate which would merely cover outlay, and this not only by the Rajputana, but by the East Indian as well. Such a policy would greatly develope the export trade, and bring some of the riches into this country which now flow to America and other wheat-producing States. I am satisfied that were this course followed, it could not fail to bring increased prosperity to the agricultural population to an extent which would far outweigh any trifling loss of revenue from decreased railway profits. We have reminded Government that the main object in making the Rajputana line was to develope the resources of the country through which it passes, and this object can only be partially achieved so long as the trade is restricted by frequent fluctuations and unnecessarily high rates. In no other way can the line be made so beneficial as in affording cheap means of transit for the produce of the neighbouring districts, and as Government only pay 4 per cent. for the capital which constructed the line, it should be satisfied with rates which would yield that return and no more. But last year's working resulted in a profit of 5¾ per cent., and that too notwithstanding that the Traffic Manager admitted that the rolling stock at his disposal was fully occupied during the greater part of the year, and rates were only reduced in the monsoon, when traffic was less brisk. He urged this as an argument against a reduction in rates, but the Committee were of opinion that it showed conclusively that the line was insufficiently provided with rolling stock, and we have urged Government to give special attention to the question of rolling stock, and if they really desire to reduce the cost of working they will take care that there is always rather a surplus than a scarcity in the future, it being well known that the cost of haulage decreases in the same ratio as the volume of traffic increases. The benefit accrued to this country from the extra profit of 1¾ per cent. (which amounted after all to only about seven lakhs of rupees) is a mere bagatelle in comparison with what would have been derived from a larger export of grain. It has struck me from the correspondence and from watching what has come before me that the Rajputana line is handicapped by want of practical knowledge of railway working, which must tell greatly against it. No one is born a practical railway manager—the requisite knowledge can only be acquired by long experience, and no one without such experience is qualified or ought to be entrusted with the guidance of a large undertaking which is simply a commercial concern requiring special knowledge and training. I am confident that were the management less theoretical and more practical we should have less cause to find fault. Our Government have only to look to America for an example of the marked success which has attended the policy of developing the export trade by cheapening railway transit, and unless they assist the trade similarly, India will not be able to compete with other countries as a supplier of wheat in the European markets. You will recollect that while the previous Committee were in office they urged on Government the desirability of constructing a line of railway from Godra to Rutlam, and thence to Gwalior, with the view of extending it hereafter to Cawnpore. The local Government recommended that a survey of the proposed line should be made as far as Rutlam, but even this was not sanctioned, although there was every reason to believe that had the line been sanctioned private capital would have been forthcoming to make it. The strongest argument the Government of India could use against this proposal was that there would shortly be increased facilities for shipping produce at Diamond Harbour. What connection Diamond Harbour has with the question of bringing Bombay into more direct communication with the North-West Provinces, which we aimed at, I fail to see, but the allusion shows pretty clearly the very strong bias which exists in high circles against any measure which is calculated to interfere with the prosperity of Calcutta, however much it may be beneficial to this Presidency. In the face of this resolution the Committee felt it would do no good to press their views further, and we therefore asked the local Government to indicate which of the other proposed routes to the North-West would meet with His Excellency's support. In reply we were informed that a line on the broad gauge in continuation of the line now being constructed from Itarsi to Bhopal connecting it with Gwalior and Cawnpore was considered preferable to any other. The G. I. P. Railway have already offered to make this line without any guarantee, an offer which I should have thought would have met with prompt acceptance. So far as I can learn, however, sanction has not yet been given, and it is possible that anti-Bombay influence may again be secretly at work. I had a message from Poona to-day (where the Agent now is) in which it is said that he has no advice confirming the report which appeared in the papers that the line had actually been sanctioned, and I would ask you therefore to strengthen the hands of the company who have offered to make the line by passing the resolution which will be submitted to you to-day. Bombay will shortly reap great benefit from the opening up of the Southern Mahratta Country by a system of railways, the making of which has repeatedly been advocated by this Chamber. The Government have been blamed in some quarters for granting too liberal concessions to the company which has undertaken the making of these lines, but the complaints seem to me to be scarcely fair. I doubt if the railways would ever be made without a guarantee, and even if some trifling saving in the rate of interest might have been effected by waiting, great delay would be inevitable, and the country might be a prey to another famine before the line was begun. The Committee are in correspondence with the Agent of the G. I. P., who is being urged to reconsider the question of grain rates. It is doubtless fresh in your memories that after the advance took place in rates last year the volume of trade did not decrease, and the railway company and others who did not understand or take the trouble to inquire into the cause of this, ran away with the idea that the Chamber's complaint was groundless, and that their prediction that the trade would be killed by the advance would prove erroneous. The cause of the large demand was lost sight of or ignored, and it was thought that it would never end. Now, however, the scene is changed : there is no scarcity in France and England, and the prices ruling there will afford only the very lowest rate of carriage. Even now, when freights homewards are unusually low and merchants can consequently afford to pay a higher price than they could otherwise do for the article in Bombay, the price is insufficient to induce up-country holders to sent it down for sale. The arrivals in Bombay have consequently fallen off to a mere trifle, and the directors of the company will realise when too late the injury they have done not only to their own shareholders, but to the country at large. Another important matter which has been under consideration is the question of increased dock facilities. The Prince's Dock has been so successful that it is now found to be quite inadequate to meet the calls upon it, and a special committee of the Port Trustees is considering the best method of providing increased accommodation. Your Committee were invited to express their views as to the extent of the required increase, and we replied to the effect that looking to the general progress of the country, and to extended and improved railway communications with new and fertile districts, we did not think it over-sanguine to anticipate a large increase in trade during the coming years, and we were therefore of opinion that as the Prince's Dock is barely equal to present requirements, the Trustees should take immediate steps to provide for the future. As to the extent of the further accommodation required, the Committee reserved their opinion until definite schemes are submitted, and these will be laid before you for consideration when received. The proposed Merchant Shipping Bill, which was referred to the Chamber last year, seems to have been abandoned. In reporting upon it the special committee recommended that the several existing shipping Acts should be repealed and incorporated in one, and Government appear to have acted upon this suggestion, as a second Bill has been sent to the Chamber for opinion. As usual the Bill was submitted to a special committee, who approved of it generally with the exception of some points of detail in which alterations were suggested. The Committee's opinion has also been invited in regard to the proposed rules under the Petroleum Act of 1881, and these were referred to a special committee, comprising representatives of the chief importing firms, whose report was duly submitted to Government. The report pointed out that the rules as framed would interfere most injuriously with a large and important trade, and cause serious loss to everyone engaged in it ; and several important modifications were suggested. So far the rules have not been introduced, and the placing of the Act itself in abeyance has even been talked of. That it should be modified would seem to be desirable, as the test on which the Act is founded is now admitted on all sides to be unreliable and unsuited to tropical countries, a discovery which might surely have been made before the Act became law. That it was not discovered shows clearly that sufficient inquiry was not instituted, and that legislation was undertaken too hastily. I would not go the length of saying that the Act should be repealed entirely, but I certainly think that until some reliable test is devised considerable latitude should be permitted, and the trade should not be interfered with. Neither the special committee nor the Committee of the Chamber are able to suggest a substitute for Abel's test. It is a question which chemists alone have the knowledge to deal with, and I understand the subject is occupying the attention of Government. The Committee are in communication with the Petroleum Association in London, and until we receive further information we do not propose to take further action here, unless any member has a line of action to suggest. One of the most important events of the half-year has been the abolition of the import duties, a step which was not anticipated, nor do I think it was called for, as the duties were not felt by anyone to be a burden. If the amount yielded by the import duties could be dispensed with, it is to be regretted that relief was not first given to the export trade by removing the rice duty, and the obnoxious license tax ought certainly to have been abolished. Had that been done the repeal of the import duties would have been more welcome. As a consequence of the abolition of the import duties, the passage of goods through the Custom House should be simplified, and I have reason to believe that this matter is engaging the attention of the Commissioner and Collector of Customs. For statistical purposes only, it seems ridiculous that so many forms should still be wanted. Various members of the Chamber have brought to the notice of the Committee from time to time the desirability of modifying the Eastern trade bills of lading. A special committee composed of representatives of the exporting firms and of steamer agents was appointed in February to consider the matter, and an exhaustive report on the subject by the Bengal Chamber and a form of bill of lading recommended therein were taken as the basis of inquiry. After much discussion, however, it was found that the ideas of shippers and of the representatives of steamers were so far apart that it was hopeless to expect any agreement in regard to the points in dispute, but they unanimously recommended that the approval of the Chamber which was given in 1872 to a form of bill of lading should be withdrawn. A suggestion was made about four months ago by the East India Trade section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool that steps should be taken to substitute one uniform tonnage scale for all India ; but, however desirable such a step might be, it did not appear to the Committee that any common basis is likely to be agreed to at all the different ports. The files of the Chamber show that an effort was made on more than one occasion to secure the co-operation of the Calcutta Chamber in a similar movement, but the proposal ended in nothing. We therefore replied to the Liverpool Chamber, to the effect that if they desire to get a uniform scale introduced, the Committee were of opinion that it must be on a basis of 50 cubic feet per ton, and that the first step is to obtain the consent of the large steamship owners whose vessels trade to this port, as their agents here are not in a position to agree to it. To that communication no reply has been received. The Committee's attention has been directed to a recent decision in the law courts at home in which the limits of the "port of Liverpool" were defined as including the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and as a bill of lading undertaking to deliver cargo in the port of Liverpool would entitle the shipowner to land it at Birkenhead, the consignee might suffer not only the expense of conveying it across the Mersey to Liverpool, but extra insurance and loss in weight by increased handling. The papers connected with the matter have already been circulated, and if anyone present has a proposal to bring forward we shall be glad to hear what it is. For my own part, I think it rests with individual shippers to refuse bills of lading which provide for delivery in the port of Liverpool. Either the word "port" should be omitted, or the words "Lancashire side" added. Bank holidays is another matter which recently came before us. The exchange banks requested the local Government to notify in the official Gazette a number of days as public holidays under the new Bank Act, but as a complaint had been made to the Committee that the number of holidays last year had caused inconvenience, the Committee thought it desirable to ask Government to defer complying with the bankers' request until the matter had been fully discussed. A committee was then appointed by Government at our suggestion, and some modification of the days proposed by the banks was agreed to, and the amended list has since been officially notified. The Chamber Committee were of opinion that it is not desirable that the banks should be closed for more than two working days consecutively, and you will have seen that this has been adhered to expect in two instances, when the banks are to be closed on Saturday also, which is practically a half-holidays. As the representative of the Chamber on the special committee, I felt less reluctance in agreeing to these exceptions, as if any inconvenience is felt it will be open to you to urge Government to reduce the number of holidays next year. I do not, however, apprehend that there will be any occasion for such a step, as I received the assurance of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Presidency Bank and of the representatives of the exchange banks that they would continue to give their customers every reasonable facility to prevent inconvenience through the banks being shut. The resolution passed at the last meeting in regard to Sunday working was communicated to the Commissioner of Customs, and his reply has been circulated ; but the proposal to grant permission to work on payment of a sum equal to a day's demurrage of the steamer has not met with general approval. The Committee again addressed the Commissioner to ascertain whether he is inclined to modifiy the charge to a sum of Rs. 200, which they think would suffice to deter applications from being made unless in extreme cases, and a reply to this has been received to-day. I will ask the Secretary to read the letter, and I think it ought to be regarded as a satisfactory settlement of the question. We are all now suffering from the consequences of the crisis in Egypt, but I am sanguine that when order is restored there the temporary interruption of traffic will prove not to have been an unmixed evil. It is to be hoped that in the reconstruction which must take place Great Britain will adopt measures to prevent at any future time an irresponsible body of Egyptian officials from harassing and well-nigh stopping the whole Indian trade by imposing quarantine rules when there is absolutely no justification for any such interference. Perhaps it would be well for the Chamber to press their view on the Secretary of State, although without such a reminder it would seem to be too important a matter to be lost sight of by him when negotiations for re-establishing order are commenced.

SUNDAY WORK IN THE HARBOUR.

The Chairman said that after the last general meeting a resolution was passed with regard to Sunday working, and was communicated by the Committee to the Commissioner of Customs ; who in reply to their letter wrote offering to meet the wishes of the Chamber, but on condition that payment should be made by all who applied for permission to work on Sundays, and that the payment should be equal to a day's demurrage. The papers had all been circulated, and it seemed to the Committee, after analysing the views expressed by the various members, that the majority were in favour of adopting the principle, but they were disinclined to pay more than a moderate amount. The Committee therefore thought that it would be well to ascertain before the meeting that day whether the Commissioner would agree to modify his views ; and they had that morning received a letter which he would ask the Secretary to read :—

The letter was read to the meeting, and is as follows :—

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, on the subject of Sunday working in the harbour of Bombay. I am glad to observe that the majority of the members of the Chamber approve of the principles set forth in my letter dated the 16th April last as those on which Sunday working in this port ought to be regulated. And I have pleasure in modifying the rule which I have originally proposed, to the extent desired by the Chamber, on the understanding that the charge to be now prescribed will be increased if under its operation Sunday working should become a too common practice. Secondly, to meet the cases of coasting steamers and other steamers of small tonnage, on some of which a fixed charge of Rs. 200 might press more heavily than desirable, I propose that the rule should be to the effect that Sunday working shall be permitted on payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied, of a fee equal to one day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200. Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rate of Rs. 6¼ per ton of registered tonnage.—I have, &c.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Chairman said that personally he was not in favour of Sunday working. But his long experience in Bombay had shown that it was sometimes a necessity, and therefore he thought there should be a relaxation in the rule prohibiting work on Sundays. He thought the proposal of the Commissioner of Customs was very reasonable, and ought to be adopted by the Chamber. He therefore proposed that the Chamber having considered the new rule for working in the harbour on Sunday proposed by the Commissioner of Customs (to meet such cases as do not fall within the present line of permission), and which is as follows :—"That Sunday working on board steamers in port shall be permitted on payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied, of a fee equal to one day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200. Demurrage for this purpose to be calculated at the rat[illegible] of 6¼ annas per ton of net registered tonna[illegible]—approves the same and requests the Comm[illegible] to write to the Commissioner to that effect.

Mr. [illegible]s said that before the proposition was [illegible]d he begged to remark that the rate of 6¼ an[illegible]er net registered ton was even heavier than what was charged in charter parties.

Mr. Parker wished to know whether shipowners or shippers were to pay the charges.

A member.—That depends upon the agreement entered into by them.

Mr. Parker thought the papers should have been circulated among the members beforehand.

The Chairman.—The letter from the Commissioner of Customs was only received this morning.

The Secretary was here asked to read the abstract of the opinions given by various members of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Sunday working in the harbour, which showed that a majority were in favour of accepting the Commissioner of Customs' proposal of money payment for allowing work on Sundays.

Mr. Forrest then seconded the Chairman's proposition.

Mr. Meili said he opposed the proposition on several grounds. The papers relating to the subject had not been circulated, and they were not told that a certain resolution was to be brought forward for their acceptance on the subject of Sunday working. He thought that before they passed any such resolution every member of the Chamber had certainly a right to all the papers, in order that he might personally go through them and form his own opinion. At the general meeting of the Chamber held in December last, it was resolved that Sunday working should be allowed ; and it was now no use for Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. or anybody else to say that they objected to Sunday working. Mr. Meili maintained that the question having been settled once for all, it could not come again before the Chamber. *If* their brother merchants in Calcutta and in Madras were allowed to work on a Sunday, he did not see why merchants in Bombay should not be allowed the same privilege. They all had got the same Government and they worked under the same rules, and he maintained that it was a burden on the merchants of Bombay to have to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or even Rs. 50, for working in the harbour on Sundays. He was sorry that the Committee had exceeded their powers in writing to the Commissioner of Customs proposing that he should reduce the fine to something like Rs. 200. If the Chairman went back to their resolution carried in December last, he would see that it simply stated that Sunday work should be allowed, and there was no mention of a fine of Rs. 200. And if the Commissioner did not allow them to work on Sundays unless they paid the fine, the question might then come up for discussion. What he objected to was that either the Committee or the general body of the Chamber should agree to the fine. The Chamber ought to protest against it ; and he (Mr. Meili) thought that if they did not succeed at once in getting it abolished they would succeed in the future by agitating the matter. For the present, as the papers had not been circulated amongst the general body of members, he proposed that the discussion of the matter should be adjourned, in order that members might have an opportunity of seeing them before arriving at a decision.

Mr. Lang said that though he did not agree with some of Mr. Meili's remarks, he begged to second his amendment, that the meeting do adjourn, say for a month, because there were several matters, including the proposal of the Committee, which they would like to read over. Mr. Lang remarked that there was no provision about carting and loading boats at the bunders or at the Prince's Dock. With their growing trade the difficulty which they very often experienced was in getting carts and boats to get their stuff down. There must be some provision as to that, though it was omitted both in the letter of the Commissioner of Customs and in the proposal of the Committee. With these remarks the speaker seconded the amendment.

The Chairman.—I think you propose that the discussion of this subject only should be adjourned for one month?

Mr. Lang.—Yes.

The Chairman said that with regard to Mr. Meili's remarks that the Committee had exceeded their powers, all he could say was that the subject had been already discussed *ad nauseam*, and they had pretty well gauged what the opinions of members were. However, the Chairman saw no reason why the proposal to adjourn the meeting should not be agreed to, if they so desired. The Chairman further said that the subject of carting to the dock was new to the Chamber, the subject actually before them being Sunday working in the harbour.

Mr. Lang contended that the subject of carting to the bunder, and loading, should form a part of any resolution the Chamber might pass on the subject of Sunday working.

Mr. Douglas said that for his part he should be extremely sorry to see the question adjourned for a month ; he would rather have it settled once for all. The Commissioner of Customs having made a certain proposal to them, what they had to do was either to accept or reject it. For his own part, he strongly objected to Sunday working altogether, and he only regretted that the Commissioner had reduced the stringency of the rule. But that having been done, he so far wished to agree to the Chairman's resolution.

Mr. J. Marshall said he rose to support the resolution before the Chamber and brought forward by the Chairman, and he did so for several reasons. The matter had been before the Chamber so long, that it should be at once settled and disposed of. It had been pending since April last, and the papers had been circulated ; but Mr. Meili seemed to think they should be circulated for all time. As the Chairman had very properly put it, the papers were circulated in order that the independent opinions of the members might be elicited, not that the opinion expressed by a member might be minuted and re-minuted upon. They had heard at great length the opinions of the whole body of the Chamber ; and as regards what the Committee ought to do under such circumstances, he begged to differ entirely from Mr. Meili, as he thought the Committee the mouthpiece of the Chamber for the time being. They held to the principle that Sunday work should be allowed, but that there should be such modifications as would prevent its being carried on to too great an extent. It was thought that Sunday work might be pushed to an extreme, and the majority of the members did not desire to see that. He would not like to see Sunday work introduced simply as a means for saving a day's demurrage. When the Commissioner made his offer, the Committee thought that by accepting it they would show that they only wished for Sunday work in cases of emergency. Having received, as he considered, favourable terms from the Commissioner of Customs, they ought to accept them. What Calcutta or Madras did was not the question ; he hoped they might do their business in Bombay in accordance with their own opinions. If in Bombay they had certain ideas about Sunday work, why should they change them because they did not agree with those of commercial men in Calcutta and Madras? As regards the suggestion made by Mr. Lang, a circular had that day been issued, and was in course of circulation, containing numerous instances of permission being granted to cart cargo to the docks without any charge whatever. In June there were certainly two cases in which cartage was allowed from the docks——

Mr. Lang.—Without charge?

Mr. Marshall said he had heard it mentioned.

Mr. Lang said he had worked on Sundays, but he had always paid.
to the bunder

Mr. Forrest.—That is charged in any case.

Mr. Marshall said he agreed with Mr. Lang that carting to the dock should also be allowed on payment of certain fees. They could not expect people to do extra work without payment.

Mr. Lang.—You might add that as a rider to your resolution.

Mr. Marshall said that if the Commissioner of Customs' terms were accepted, and it was afterwards found they were opposed to the interests of the Chamber, the matter could be again taken up. They could, however, try the thing ; and he did not consider Rs. 200 an excessive payment.

Mr. Cassells remarked that he was sorry there was any compromise at all. However large the fees might be, Sunday work was undesirable except in extreme cases where loss of life might be involved or an unpunctual despatch of mail-steamers.

Mr. Meili asked the Secretary to read the resolution passed on the subject last December. The resolution having been read, Mr. Meili remarked that they were trying that day to upset the former resolution. If the resolution proposed by the Chairman were passed he should formally protest against it.

The Chairman said there was nothing in the resolution passed last year calculated to interfere with their right to discuss the matter over again. It was open to the Chamber to re-discuss a matter and to pass resolutions frequently in opposition to one another. The Chamber might change their minds, as their personnel changed year by year. He did not think Mr. Meili had given any good reason why they should not come to an understanding at that meeting.

Mr. Lang said he had read through all the papers, and he proposed to add that permission also be granted to work at the dock and bunder at the following additional fees beyond the ordinary customs and dock fees :—for cart and load in boats at export bunder, a fee of Rs. 50 ; for cart and pile at Prince's Dock, a fee of Rs. 50.

Mr. Forrest seconded the chairman's resolution, with this addition. He did not think there was anything in that resolution to counteract the motion carried at the last meeting when it was pretty plainly shown that the members of the Chamber thought Sunday work should be exceptional and should not be encouraged. The opinions of members of the Chamber had been taken, and a majority was in favour of accepting the proposal of the Customs Commissioner. He did not see why a trade should be taxed, but there was no way out of it except by compromise.

Mr. Meili said that if those were the best terms the Commissioner of Customs would give they must accept them, but he objected to the Chamber sanctioning the charges. If they did sanction them any future representation to the Commissioner would probably be fruitless.

The Chairman said the Committee had committed the Chamber to no promise that the fee would be accepted. They simply asked the Commissioner if he would inform them whether he would modify the fine to a more moderate amount, and he named the sum of Rs. 200, which the Committee thought was reasonable. The Commissioner had previously refused pointblank to give the permission without a heavy fine, and the sum of Rs. 200 was a very considerable reduction from the amount which he had originally proposed. The Chairman therefore thought it was a fair and reasonable compromise. He then asked Mr. Meili if he still chose to put his amendment to the meeting.

Mr. Meili replied that if the Chairman proposed that the Chamber accepted the proposal of the Commissioner of Customs under a protest, he would be very happy to support the proposition. Mr. Meili thought such a resolution should be adopted, in order that they might in future be able to say that they did not want the fine, and wished it to be removed.

Mr. Parker said that if Mr. Lang did not wish to second Mr. Meili's amendment, he (Mr. Parker) would do so. He considered the fine which was proposed to be levied to be exorbitant. There was no reason why, on good and sufficient reason being shown, they should not be allowed to work on Sundays. The subject was so important, that it should not be disposed of at that meeting, which was not well attended. He thought that if the members had known that the subject was to be brought forward, there would probably have been a better attendance. He therefore wished that the meeting should be adjourned for a month.

The Secretary explained that the Commissioner's letter distinctly showed that where necessity was proved no charge would be levied.

The amendment of Mr. Meili, on being put to the vote, was lost ; and Mr. Lang's proposition was carried by a majority.

BILLS OF LADING.

The Chairman said that in 1872 the Chamber gave a formal approval to what was known as the Eastern Trades Bill of Lading, but so many changes had since been introduced that anyone looking at it would scarcely recognise the original. He believed no one of the regular lines running to Bombay adopted the bill of lading in its entirety, but it was still in operation among Canal boats not belonging to any particular line ; so many instances had occurred where clauses inserted in it had caused severe loss to consignees, that the Committee were unanimously in favour of the Chamber withdrawing the sanction which had been acquired. It was thought that in the event of the bill of lading coming into a court of law the mere fact of the bill having the stamp of the Chamber would cause it to be viewed as a reasonable one. Therefore he proposed "that the formal approval of the Chamber given to that form of bill of lading commonly known as the Eastern trade bill of lading at a special general meeting held on the 28th August, 1872, is hereby rescinded."

Mr. J. Marshall seconded.

Mr. Meili said he was once more greatly surprised that a resolution was brought forward without notice being given.

The Chairman said notice had been given in the papers.

Mr. Meili considered the resolution ought to have been given.

The resolution was carried.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. Meilli asked the Chairman if he was in a position to tell them what steps were to be taken in reference to the reduction in railway rates, which was a subject of great importance. The Bombay Government and the Government of India had both snubbed the Chamber, and he (Mr. Meili) would like to know if it was proposed to take the matter to England and lay it before the Secretary of State or Parliament, or whether a monster meeting should be held in Bombay.

The Chairman said the Committee had already discussed the desirability of referring the subject home to the various Chambers of Commerce and the members of Parliament interested in Indian trade. But before taking action they had decided to wait the result of the last letter written to Government, and if they found that the reply put hope of any reduction out of the question they would then adopt one or other of the courses which Mr. Mr. Meilli had indicated, and all of which had already been suggested and discussed by the Committee.

Mr. Meilli.—That is very satisfactory.

The Chairman proposed "that the Committee be requested again to urge upon Government the question of improved railway communication between Bombay and Northern India, and that they should specially urge that the sanction of Government be given to the scheme proposed by the G. I. P. Railway to connect Bhopal, Gwalior, and Cawnpore with a broad-gauge line, for which it is understood that no Government guarantee has been asked." This scheme had been before the Secretary of State for a considerable time, and he had reason to believe it had been sanctioned. He had written to Mr. Barnett, who said he had had no advice, although a paragraph had appeared in some of the local papers which led them to believe sanction had been given. He thought it would help to support the proposal if the Chamber voted in favour of it. The line it was proposed to work would run through a very rich country, and would bring a large quantity of produce to Bombay.

Mr. Meilli seconded the resolution, and in doing so could only say the Committee would always receive the best thanks of the Chamber if they got railway communication with the North-West as well as other parts of India extended every year.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 213 and 233.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 287, and 31. Anthem, "O Taste and See."

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

8 a. m.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

7-30 a. m. (Bombay time).—Administration of the Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns, 268, 193, and 191.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 20, 217 and 370 (for those at Sea).
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMATEEPOORA.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 132, 225, and 26.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

(Bombay time.)

6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon (Choral).
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's service and catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK-DAYS.

6-30 a. m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 p.m.—Evensong.
A sermon on the Eve of Holy-days and on Wednesday evenings. The church is open throughout the day for prayer.
The clergy may be seen after any of the services at the Church, or at the Mission House.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

11-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Celebration and sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be service on board the s.s. Incheluthа, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Java (s), from Delagoa Bay ; Peeress, Rangoon ; Peshawar (s), Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Darjiling, for Calcutta ; Abyssinia (s), Kurrachee ; Shannon (s), China, &c.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting :—

Quick March	Valorous	J. Hartmann.
Overture	Konig Stephan	Beethoven.
Selection	Romeo e Guilietta	C. Gounod.
Valse	Madelaine	Waldteufel.
Polka Mazurka	Teresina	Faust.
Galop	Chimes	F. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ellora left the dock yesterday.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—A jolly-boat belonging to Framjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, while lying at anchor off Pilot-bunder, was sunk in a collision with a coal barge on Thursday evening last.

THE CAMPOOLEE RAILWAY.—The short line from Karjat to Campoolee will be closed after Thursday next, the 20th inst., until further orders.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Moore, seaman of the steamship Sultana, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship. He was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL.—The labourer, Luximon Dakoo, who on Thursday afternoon fell from the top of the Public Works Offices, died the same day, shortly after admission into the G. T. Hospital. At a coroner's inquest held at the hospital yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.—At the last moment it has unfortunately been found necessary to postpone the match Civil *vs.* Military to next Saturday. There will be a pick-up game at 2-30 p.m., weather permitting, and members wishing to play should be in time.

A BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—Edward Pebely, Thomas Christian, and Alexander Benhallow, seamen of the steamship Sultana, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting themselves from their vessel without leave or any reasonable cause. They were each sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Pandoo Babajee, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the night previous at Oomercarry-road. He was fined Rs. 10, and the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to a woman, the wall of whose house had been damaged by his negligence.

A CLUB AT BROACH.—A Broach correspondent writes :—Last Saturday a meeting of the subscribers of the Broach Billiard Club was held in the Municipal Hall, when the following gentlemen were elected members of the managing committee :—Messrs. Greaves, Robb, Sorabjee Pallonjee Frenchman, Eduljee Muncherjee Contractor, Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla, and Bhugvandass. The table has been bought at the joint expense of Europeans, Hindus, and Parsees.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held on the 9th August. The Directors' Report shows that there has been a net gain on the last half-year's operations of Rs. 10,00,480. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum is declared, in addition to which it is proposed to transfer a lakh and a half to the Reserve Fund and to carry forward Rs. 1,10,480 to the current half-year.

EQUITATION DRILL.—Mr. G. W. Cotgrave, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, and Mr. Adams, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, have arrived in Poona for the purpose of going through a course of equitation drill.—*Poona Observer.*

KIRKEE SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY.—It is said that the defective manufacture of small-arms ammunition at Kirkee is due in a great measure to want of supervision, and to the entire absence of soldier mechanics, a class of men largely employed at Dum Dum in gauging the size of the component parts and in the inspection and passing of made cartridges.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the Committee for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Wednesday, the 2nd August next, states that the total number of members of the Gymkhana is 416, of whom 235 were resident on the 30th June. Of these 52 were new members enrolled during the half-year, and 4 were golf-playing members.

At the half-yearly General Meeting on the 10th February the Committee for the year were elected by ballot with the following result :—The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, President. A. Arthur, Esq., Treasurer and Joint Secretary, R. S. Campbell, Esq., Joint Secretary, M. R. Wyer, Esq., Cricket Secretary, W. Hughes, Esq., Boating Secretary, A. G. Harrison, Esq., Polo Secretary, F. C. Macrae, Esq., Golf Secretary, R. MacEwen, Esq., Bowls Secretary, L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Racquet Secretary, F. L. Steel, Esq., W. M. Tennent, Esq., Capt. H. Pilkington, R.E., and L. R. W. Forrest, Esq., additional members.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year :—Mr. T. H. Moore has [illegible] Wyer's place as Cricket Secretary ; Mr. S[illegible] Hughes' place as Boating Secretary ; an[illegible]ton, Mr. Harrison's place as Polo Secreta[illegible]

The idea of having a complete Athlet[illegible] or "Bombay Week" at the time of t[illegible] Sports, which has long been before the [illegible] was carried out with considerable succe[illegible] The most important part of the programm[illegible] Fifth Annual Athletic Sports Meeting [illegible] held on the 3rd and 4th March. There were good entries for most of the events, and it was satisfactory to see visitors from outstations among the successful competitors. The Young Cup was again won by Mr. Arthur, who also won the Civilian Cup and the Hurdle Cup, while Mr. Bunbury, from Baroda, won the Merchants' Cup and the Lawyers' Cup. Mr. G. R. Johnston carried off the 100 Yards Cup, which has become his property, as he has won the race three years in succession. It is hoped that Mr. Bunbury's success will interest athletes in outstations in the Bombay Gymkhana Sports, and that every year the competition for the Challenge Cups will improve.

A Polo Match was played on the 6th March between Poona and Bombay, resulting in favour of Bombay.

A Regatta was held on the 7th and 8th March. The chief event was a Four-oar Races between Poona and Bombay, which was won by the former. There were also some Ladies and Service Four Races and Double Sculls and Pairs. The Service Four Race was won by the Merchants.

There were three most interesting Lawn Tennis Challenge Tournaments open to representatives of any Club or Service. There were many entries, and much interest was taken in the contests. The results were all in favour of the Ladies' Gymkhana, who were represented in Single Lawn Tennis by Mr. Jefferson, in Double Lawn Tennis by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Frere, and in Double [illegible] Lawn Tennis by Mr. Jefferson and Col. White.

A dinner held in the Pavilion on the 7th March was largely attended and was most successful.

A Dog and Pony Show was arranged at the Government Mews on the 14th March, and proved a great success.

Sky Races [illegible] held on the Kennedy Sea Face on the 11th and [illegible]arch. They were well attended and excited much interest.

[illegible] has been labouring under serious difficulties owing to the restrictions which Government have put on the use of the Esplanade, but practice play is now regularly carried on at the Cooperage ground, and arrangements are being made for a Grand Tournament. It is expected that several representative teams from different stations will enter, and it is hoped that Government will sanction the use of the Esplanade ground for the Tournament, as it is the only really suitable place for Polo Matches, not only for the players' sake, but for the sake of the large number of spectators who always try to see Polo Matches.

Lawn Tennis has continued very popular, and there has been some excellent play during the past half-year. The Marryat Cup was won by Mr. Murray. There were many entries and some capital games.

The weekly Ladies' Evening proved very successful. Owing to the monsoon the usual Friday afternoons have been discontinued, and the Volunteer Band now attends on Saturday afternoons when the weather permits.

Cricket has begun early in consequence of the good rainfall in the early part of June. It is proposed, if possible, to have a match every Saturday ; and there seems to be every prospect of a good season, as a large number of members show an interest in the game.

The Racquet Court was completed in the end of May, and has been regularly played in since. So far it seems most successful, and there is every prospect of its paying well. It has been found that in order to properly furnish and complete the Racquet Court an expenditure of about Rs. 1,000 has to be incurred in excess of the amount raised by debentures. It is proposed to ask the General Meeting to sanction the raising of further debentures for Rs. 1,000, making in all Rs. 33,500. The amount has already been subscribed, subject to the approval of the General Meeting.

Golf players have been busy during the past six months, and there have been some good contests. The most important have been :—The Calcutta Challenge Medal and the Wimbledon Silver Challenge Cup, both won by Mr. Arthur. The Gymkhana Silver Challenge Cup and the St. George Gold Medal, both won by Mr. Gardner.

The Bowling Green continues to be well patronised, and several good matches and handicaps have been played.

The financial position is satisfactory, and there seems every sign of the Gymkhana beginning its seventh year most prosperously. Considerable improvements have been made in the Pavilion in connection with the dressing-rooms, and arrangements have been made to have the Pavilion connected with the Telephone Exchange, which is expected to prove a great convenience.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·616
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	519
Fall of Rain*	0·22
Total fall during month	17·39
" " year	45·29

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 14th 0·09

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF BENGAL RICE.

ON MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. at Carnac Bunder in the Port Trust shed No. 1, by order of Thacker Bhanjee Goculdass, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Ladha Mowjee.

192 Bags kutcha Bengal Rice.
37 do. do. do. do.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED BENGAL RICE.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Prince's Dock in Jetty Shed, by order of the underwriters and on account of the concerned—

ex s. s. "Columbian."

JK— 32	Bags of Bengal Rice.			
HAA— 15	do.	"	"	
CAM— 87	do.	"	"	
AF— 7	do.	"	"	
CDD—225	do.	"	"	
MF—215	do.	"	"	
CMD— 65	do.	"	"	
HEHA—135	do.	"	"	
CCS— 36	do.	"	"	
HSS & Co.— 18	do.	"	"	
BV, AG — 4	do.	"	"	
No marks—291	do.	"	"	
J, HD&, GD, JH — 88	do.	"	"	
MB—262	do.	"	"	
HHAN— 29	do.	"	"	
NHA— 69	do.	"	"	
HAN— 37	do.	"	"	
EHS— 15	do.	"	"	
THJ— 5	do.	"	"	
HRG— 6	do.	"	"	
1641				

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of Government—
1 silver condora.
1 gold haslee.

By order of the Presidency Magistrates' Court. Gunny bags, hides, mats, rope, a quantity of wool shoe, sandalwood, books, slate, coat, umbrellas, buggy, lamp, brass cock, brass and copper vessels, wearing apparel, sago, coffee, and coal, &c.

To close an account.
15 dozen chamois skins.
10 suits waterproofs.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart (nearly new) with a handsome bay fast-trotting Arab pony and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 Surat cow with calf.

1 handsome second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome silver grey Arab horse, age 8 years, height very quiet, goes well in harness.

1 handsome grey Arab horse quiet, believed to be sound, goes in harness.

1 handsome strong country-bred roan color galloway, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong country-bred roan color pony, a very good riding pony.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 101, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Dr. C. D. Corb, the same comprises rich thin stem star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer and egg-stands, ice pitcher, salvers, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks with ivory handle in mahogany case, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a solid blackwood dining table in 5 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card, side, writing and oblong tables, easy folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, half-backed couches, large Brussel carpet, hanging three-light kerosine lamps, large pier glasses, whatnot with mirror back, rich China vases, handsome flower vases, wall fancy mirror, firstrate oil paintings, handsome double and single iron bedsteads, campcots, dressing and cheval glasses, dressing and washing-tables, large almira with plate glassdoor, wardrobe, iron folding-cot, towel horses, wooden and zinc bathing tubs, &c.

No catalogues and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of grain sweepings, waste-papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri-bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of grain sweepings, waste-paper, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPAN WARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of [illegible] awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c. [illegible] now on view.

[illegible] Shaftings with Pulleys and [illegible] Blocks, &c., &c. [illegible] p. m., Messrs. [illegible] Colaba, [illegible]

[illegible]

EGYPTIAN EX[illegible] —Officers proceeding on [illegible] for Government ammunition [illegible] Limited, Bombay.

PICTURES.—The finest collection of Framed and Unframed Pictures in India.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass, can be framed if required.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, from the genuine Old Established firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of Iron Frame and Case. We invite comparison.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand, of the best Italian and French make, also Guitar and Banjo Strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoi[illegible]YS of a superior quality to be cleared off [illegible]—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
at age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
at age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated CASH PRICE LIST will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!!

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Extra Dry, Quarts, per dozen	Rs.	5[illegible]
Do. Pints	do.	30

WE have received a small parcel of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, &c., and considered the only best and pure sparkling wine at its price by the connoisseurs.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints.	Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz.	Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints....................each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
CELEBRATED MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 22 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	" 25 "
Choice Reserve	Black	" 28 "

REMINGTON & Co.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.

First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 " pts.

CASH WITH ORDER.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	" 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	" 40 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)..................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)...................	" 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Hochheimer	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	
Monforte, Italian wine	" 26 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	
Les Canons	" 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre.........................	" 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	" 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	" 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
[illegible]	Rs. 19 0	
BRANDY.		
[illegible]	Rs. 22 0	
[illegible]	" 24 0	

[illegible]

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTISS and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Burr Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
32 Tons of GALVANIZED PLATES.
14 PLATTS McCARTHY'S GINS with double knives
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

USED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A[illegible]ator of Pain,

And a complete [illegible] antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, [illegible] Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir [illegible] Market, near Jumma Musjid,

BEST OVERLAND TRUNKS.

ASQUITH AND LORD keep always a large Stock of the above of very superior make and very moderately priced.

	Inches.	Rs.	a.
Made of Best Japanned Canvas. Edges bound with Leather, Strong Iron Ribs and Tumbler Locks—a very durable article ..	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article of Stout Dull Japanned Canvas, the most durable Trunk made and strongly recommended for rough wear.	27	33	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0

LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

Made of best Japanned Canvas, light and very strong; folding division at end for Millinery, Moveable Tray and Compartment in lid for Dresses, &c., strong Iron Ribs and best Brass Tumbler Lock.

Inches.	Rs.
33	50-0
36	58-0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

PORTMANTEAUS, LEATHER HAND BAGS, COURIER BAGS, HAT AND HELMET CASES, AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES IN GREAT VARIETY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case		..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting	"	.. " 45 and 60
" ½ "	"	.. " 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... " 2 11	"
Satins all shades ...	... " 1 9	"
Velvets	... " 2 0	"
Velveteens colored ...	... " 1 8	"
Ditto Black... ...	... " 1 8	"
Sateens all Shades ...	... " 0 8	"
Grenadines	... " 0 [illegible]	"
Alpacas	... " 0 6	"
Serges Blue	... " 1 2	"
Muslins white and fancy,	... " 0 4½	"
Lawns	.. " 0 2½	"
Merinos all Shades ...	... " 1 6	"
" Black ...	... " 0 13½	"
Pompadours, fast colours	... " 0 5	"
Batistes all shades ...	... " 0 6	"
Nets all colors	... " 0 6	"
Frillings	... " 0 1½	"
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	
Fringes Black Silk ...	... " 0 14	"

	Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... " 9 0	"
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ..		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	" 1 4	per pair.
" " Black and colored	" 1 8	"
" Silk Black	" 0 15	"
" " Colored 2 Buttons....	" 1 6	"
" " " 3 Buttons....	" 1 12	"
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	" 0 8	"
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs	... " 4 2	"
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	" 5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ...	... " 0 12	"
Hats Riding	... " 5 12	each.
Hoisery in al' qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovatine Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. / GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.

ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever

ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

NOTICES.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
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FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
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DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
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of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance. *Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford-street, London W.

NOTICES.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

THE OFFICES of the above company have been REMOVED from No. 33, Elphinston Circle, to No. 7, HUMMUM STREET.

K. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th July 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD permanent way keys. [illegible] and samples with templet or gauge may be seen [illegible] specification and form of Tender obtained upon application to the undersigned.

[illegible] Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd June, 1882.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
The 8th April, 1882.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSEL'S & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.........£[illegible]
1880.........£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,176 7 11	1875	£3,358,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,80,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 18 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	0-5.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by [illegible] GEARY, at the B[illegible] Row, Fort, [illegible] AGENT[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE COAL CASES.

On his Lordship taking his seat on the bench, the Advocate-General moved that the case against Mathoora Sookla and Heerjee Souspall be tried before a special jury.

His Lordship said a very heavy burden had already fallen upon the special jury at this Sessions, and he therefore felt considerable reluctance to add to it.

The Advocate-General said the case was not a long one and would not take much time; yet it was a case of considerable importance in Bombay, being one of a series of frauds upon the mercantile community.

His Lordship remarked that because a case was an important one, it did not follow that it was a case for a special jury.

Mr. Inverarity, for the accused, said that a number of firms were interested in the coal business, and he would prefer to have the case tried before a common jury.

His Lordship said he would look into the depositions to see if it was a case for a special jury.

Later in the day, his Lordship said that, having looked through the depositions, he was of opinion that this was a case for a common jury. It will accordingly be heard before a common jury, probably on Monday next.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

The trial of Waman Govind Ranade, editor and publisher of the *Dyan Prakash* newspaper, on a charge of defamation preferred against him by Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassodew Barve, C.I.E., State Karbharee of Kolhapore, was continued to-day before his Lordship and the same special jury. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner defended himself.

The case for the defence having closed, the prisoner addressed the jury on his own behalf. Mr. Barve said that he could not have written the alleged forged letters, since he was a man of position, a man of title, a man of education, saying that the Maharajah liked him, and that there was no occasion for him to write such letters. But the jury might remember that men, outwardly good and of high position, were not really good and incapable of anything bad. Lord Bacon, although the greatest man in England at one time, proved ultimately to be the greatest scoundrel. History also furnished another instance in point, in the case of Lord Clive. Prisoner said he would give his reasons for stating that the case set up for the prosecution was unfounded. He must say that there was a conspiracy against the Maharajah, and that the conspirators had agreed to use symbolical language in their correspondence. Hence it was that, in some of the letters, the name Cox was written in abbreviated language as "Cock," and the name Green as "Gree." Prisoner spoke at great length against the theory of the prosecution that the alleged forged letters were tracings. If they were tracings, where, he would ask, were the originals? Then he urged that they could not possibly be tracings, because the words were not similar in appearance or in length and breadth. Another important point was that, if they were tracings, it was difficult to imagine how they could have been written on both sides of the paper. The prosecutor himself said that the alleged forged letters bore no resemblance to his handwriting. The experts called by him swore that they were very like the handwriting of Barve. Who, then, was to be believed—the prosecutor or the experts who contradicted him? The prosecutor denied writing the letters; Ram Bhawoo denied receiving those letters, because an admission would have gone against them; Venayek could not find it to his interest to admit that he wrote any part of the letters; Bhawoo Munsaram, the big contractor of Kolhapore, would not make any admissions, because he was greatly favoured in his business by Mr. Barve, who put up at his house whenever he went to Poona. There was one letter, the prisoner said, in the handwriting of Hari Balcrishna, which must be admitted to be genuine; and if that one letter were admitted to be genuine, it would afford evidence that the whole set of letters were genuine. Prisoner next commented upon the improbability of Mr. Barve investing the savings of his pay in currency notes, remarking that the Rs. 5,000 sent by him to Bombay must have been intended for distribution among the doctors and others. Turning to the defence, prisoner said he had proved the identity of the handwriting of the letters with that of Mr. Barve by the evidence of five witnesses of an unblemished character who were long familiar with Barve's signature during their service in the Kolhapore State. Two of them were pensioners, and three were still in the employ of the State. If the letters were forgeries, a man must have been omniscient or must have had under him a powerful aud extensive agency to get at the variety of information contained in the letters. Most of the letters were alleged to have been forged in the short space of three months; and the handwritings of no less than six persons were said to have been forged. These were circumstances, said the prisoner, which would convince the jury that the letters were not forged, but were genuine letters. He was a pleader and had a character to lose; and it was not likely that he would implicate himself in the forgeries and ruin his prospects for the rest of his life. He assured the jury that, having got hold of the three letters, he fully believed that they were genuine, and as such he used them in the interest of the Kolhapore State. It was the public good he had at heart, and he was not actuated by any spite against Mr. Barve. (Reads two articles in English which he wrote for the *Dnyan Prakash* on the subject of the Kolhapore State.) The sanity or insanity of the Maharajah was not a matter having a direct bearing upon this case; yet the prisoner referred to the circumstances of the Maharajah to show that he could not have been an insane person all the time he was alleged to have been insane, and that it was the annoyance and petty hardships to which he was subjected that drove him into a state of apparent insanity. There were circumstances to show that this was a State prosecution; and the prisoner and others in his position were unable to get before the commission the evidence which they expected to have got. However, the prisoner assured the jury on the strength of a Government letter he had received on the 23rd ult. that this was not a State prosecution, but was only a private prosecution instituted by Mr. Barve.

Mr. Inverarity, in summing up the case on behalf of the prosecution, said there could be no doubt upon the medical evidence that the Maharaja was insane since 1879, and that since that time he had become hopelessly insane. That being a well-known fact, the jury would see there was not the slightest reason for Mr. Barve to have entered into a conspiracy, as was alleged against him, to prove the Maharajah to be insane. With reference to the alleged forged letters, which were shewn to the jury between two pieces of glass, Mr. Inverarity pointed out how improbable it was that two different persons (supposing the letters to be genuine) could have written the words of two of the letters exactly in the same position throughout at an interval of a year. The inference, therefore, was irresistible that the letters were tracings, and tracings only. Referring to some of the other letters that were put in, the learned counsel said the gist of them was that about October, 1881, Barve and Ram Bhawoo and Succoorbai had entered into a conspiracy against the Maharajah, and that Barve had sent Rs. 5,000 to Hari Limaye for presentation to the doctor and to Green. Now, the evidence clearly showed that the Maharajah was at this time hopelessly insane; and it was grossly improbable that Barve would have sent Rs. 5,000 for the alleged purpose. There was not the slightest necessity for his doing so. If the Maharajah was complaining of ill-treatment all that time, and was writing letters to his friends, why were none of these letters produced? The absence of any such letter went far to show that the Maharajah did not write any letter during that time except the one produced by Mr. Cox. Now, the jury might ask why were the letters fabricated against Mr. Barve? The reason was made apparent in the cross-examination of some of the witnesses by the prisoner. Radhabai bore Mr. Barve a grudge. The prisoner was Radhabai's agent among others, and they had for some weeks previously been making the very charges that were afterwards made in the forged letters. The presumption was clear, that the persons who made those charges against Mr. Barve were the conspirators who forged those letters, or got them forged. Those conspirators were the two agents of Radhabai, Bhide and the prisoner, who induced Shergoonseker to father the letters and to say that he abstracted them from Ram Bhawoo's book-case.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO THE JUDGE.

His Lordship, on taking his seat after tiffin, said that certain persons had been sending him anonymous letters on one side or the other of the present prosecutions; and he might mention that he consigned those letters to his waste-paper basket without taking any further notice of them.

THE TRIAL.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his remarks, said that the prisoner having got the forged letters from the Rs. 50 a year carkoon, went shewing the letters to a few persons in order to make sure whether they would pass as genuine. Now, the prisoner could not be said to have used due care and attention. The first thing which should have struck him was, was it likely that a man in Mr. Barve's position would write such letters acknowledging his own guilt? Was it likely that such letters should get into the possession of the Rs. 50 a year clerk? The prisoner should have satisfied himself of the exact circumstances under which the letters could possibly have got into the possession of Sergonsekur. He did nothing of the kind. But the learned counsel said his case was that the prisoner knew that the letters were forgeries; and that he simply showed them to certain persons to make out how far they would pass as genuine.

His Lordship then summed up. The case had already received the attention of the jury for several days; but he would ask them to continue that attention while he summed up the evidence, for the case was one which required serious consideration, not only because of its importance, but because [illegible] was defending himself, which he had [illegible]siderable ability. One of the charges [illegible] of defaming Mr. Barve in a [illegible]ellency the Governor. The [illegible] His Excellency at Baroda. [illegible] the jury thought that the telegram was not published in Bombay, the prisoner could not be found guilty on that charge. Mr. Hart, the Private Secretary to His Excellency, said that the telegram was received at Baroda and afterwards sent to Bombay; and Mr. Frank Spencer, Superintendent, Political Department, said that documents of this kind, when received by the Governor while on tour, were officially disposed of in Bombay. The question for the jury's consideration therefore was whether the prisoner took part in despatching that telegram, knowing that, in the ordinary course of business, it would reach Bombay. The conduct imputed to Mr. Barve was that of conspiring in some way to put an end to the Maharajah's career either to put an end to his reason or to his reign. It was rightly said by the prisoner that persons of a high position have at times turned out to be villains. With regard to the previous character of Mr. Barve, it was only fair to say that the various important offices he had filled since 1856 formed an extremely good record for him to produce. The prisoner had not exactly stated what Mr. Barve's motives were in attempting to dethrone the Maharajah; but he suggested that it was Mr. Barve's friendship with the palace ladies of the late Maharajah and the two widows, one of whom was still living; and their antipathy to Radhabai, the natural mother of the present Maharajah. With regard to the alleged forged letters, his Lordship said it was as important to see whether they were genuine as to see whether they came from proper custody. In connection with Ram Bhawoo Shergonsekur's account of how he came into possession of the seventeen letters, his Lordship said it struck him as strange that he (Ram Bhawoo) should not know the name of the wife of the person with whom he was so familiar that he took his book-case in order to write a letter to his native village. It was for the jury to say whether they believed the story to be a probable one, remarking that upon it depended the genuineness or otherwise of the letters themselves. It was also for the jury to consider the probability of the story set up by the prisoner's carkoon as to how he got, and sent to the prisoner at Poona, the two other letters. If the letter and the telegram be sent to his master had been preserved, they would have confirmed his story; but they had not been preserved and were not [illegible]. The stories of the two men, his Lordsh[illegible] must stand or fall together: one of them must be true and the other false. They were [illegible] true, or were both false. It was for the jury to [illegible] what they thought them to be. They must look to the surrounding circumstances in judging of this or of other branches of the case.

At the close of the summing up, which occupied his Lordship about two hours and a half, the jury retired for consultation. On their returning into Court at 6-15 p.m., the foreman (Mr. J. Thorburn) said the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty on all the three counts, namely those of defaming the prosecutor by the publication of an article in the *Dnyan Prakash* of the 5th January last; also by forwarding the telegram of the 16th December last to His Excellency the Governor; and by forwarding the petition on the 27th December last.

The foreman enquired if the jury were expected to give an opinion upon the character of the letters that were alleged to be forgeries.

His Lordship remarked it was in the power of the jury to do so if they wished.

The foreman said the jury were prepared to give an opinion; but they thought they need not do so, as the sentence on the two prisoners in the first case had not yet been pronounced.

His Lordship told the prisoner that the sentence to be passed upon him was deferred until the two remaining defamation cases had been disposed of. His Lordship thanked the special jury for the attention they had given in the case hoping that it would not be found necessary for them or the gentlemen who had served on the previous special jury to serve again at the present Sessions.

THE REMAINING TWO CASES.

In the other two defamation cases against Bal Gungadhur Tilak and Gopal Gunesh Agarkur respectively, Mr. Telang said, at the rising of the court, that he was instructed to apply for a postponement of them till Monday, as Mr. Branson, who was engaged for the defence, was at present at Satara and would not be able to return to Bombay until Sunday morning as stated in a telegram received from him.

Mr. Inverarity thought that those cases ought to be taken up to-morrow, as they would be very short ones, the accused having tendered an apology. They would put it in and press for a conviction and sentence, although not so hard as against Nana Bhide and Bakhle and the present prisoner.

His Lordship said he could not allow the case to stand over, as that would cause considerable inconvenience to the business of the court. He therefore ordered that they should be called on to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

The Advocate-General applied that Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder H. M. Dockyard, and Mr. H. Deadman, Constructor, be exempted from service on the special jury.

His Lordship said they were all aware of the circumstances which rendered the application necessary, there being at present an unusually heavy amount of work at the Dockyard to get through. The application was accordingly granted.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

To-day the following short causes were disposed of by his Lordship :—

JAMES GREAVES AND OTHERS *vs.* D. MACFADYEN.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 2,342-8-2, being the balance due to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, who had sold a number of cotton bales to the Empress S. and W. Company and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, on account and at the request of the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

It appears that in September last the defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiffs for the purchase of 650 bales of Bhownaggar cotton at certain rates. The defendant took delivery of, and paid for, 350 bales only, and requested the plaintiffs to sell the remaining 300 bales, on his behalf, at the best rate obtainable in the market. The sale of the bales on account of the defendant resulted in a difference of Rs. 2,342-8-2, which was the amount claimed by the plaintiffs in this suit.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence, gave an *ex parte* decree for the sum, with interest and costs.

KHOOSHALCHAND DHUNJEE *vs.* MADHAWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 12,564 and odd, being the amount due to the plaintiff on account of certain parcels of wool sold and delivered by him to the defendant. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,564-15, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 2nd June until judgment, and costs.

PURMANAND OOTAMCHAND *vs.* THE SAME.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed, by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff, and said that this was a suit to recover a total sum of Rs. 13,002-1-3, being the amount due on goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant in the months of April and May last. The plaintiff further claimed Rs.171-3, interest on the sum.

Evidence having been gone into, his Lordship passed an *ex parte* decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

REHEMOOBHOY ALLANA *vs.* THE SAME.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was to recover Rs. 2,963 and odd, the value of sixteen candies and sixteen pounds of wool, sold and delivered to the defendant on the 6th ultimo, at the rate of Rs. 190-1 per candy. The amount was claimed after some deductions had been made in accordance with the custom of the trade.

A decree was given for the sum, with interest and costs.

The following suit was struck out for want of appearance of the parties :—The Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company *vs.* Ookumchund Mohokumchund.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful color, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. More Economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action —in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely liquid for beautifying the Complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depots: London, Paris, New York.

FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.—Superiority and excellence over all. Unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar, hardens the Enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the Breath, under all circumstances, a most delightful fragrance. A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Use only Floral Bell Liquid Dentifrice. Sold by chemists and perfumers. Manufactories: London, Paris, New York.

LIFE GROWTH AND BEAUTY FOR THE HAIR. MELROSE FAVORITE HAIR RESTORER.—Never fails to restore gray white or faded hair to its natural youthful colour. Supplies everything to keep and restore a beautiful head of hair. Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out and to remove Dandruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant growth and to prevent baldness. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists and perfumers. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer Bridal Boquet Bloom. Floral Bell Dentifrice and Melrose Hair Restorer are sold by Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

APPEAL COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

APPEAL IN A SHARE TRANSACTION.

SAKALCHAND NAGARDAS (APPELLANT) *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK (RESPONDENT).

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice West in a suit in which Kessowjee Naik claimed to recover Rs. 34,000, being the balance of two lakhs of rupees which he had advanced to Sakalchand Nagardas for the purchase of shares in the New Fleming Company. The learned judge had given a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 27,200 and costs, against which the present appeal was filed.

At the hearing of the appeal this day, Messrs. Farran and Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant and appellant; and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Messrs. Inverarity and Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff's case was that towards the end of 1878 the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had contracted to purchase a large number of shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, for delivery on the 1st December, 1878, at rates exceeding Rs. 400 per share. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were unable to provide the purchase money at the due date, and the plaintiff agreed, at the request of the firm, to take delivery of the shares on behalf of the firm, and to provide purchase money at the rate of Rs. 400 per share, the firm providing the remaining amount. In accordance with the agreement, the plaintiff paid to Sakalchund Nagardas two lakhs of rupees on the 4th December, 1878, and requested him to take delivery of the shares on his behalf and pay out of the two lakhs the purchase money for the shares to the extent of Rs. 400 per share. The plaintiff had received the sum of two lakhs from the Mazagon Manufacturing Company in payment of a debt due to him. The company had borrowed the sum from the bank of Bombay; and the defendant, Sakalchund Nagardas, had stood security for the repayment of the amount to the bank by endorsing the bill of exchange. On the 6th December, 1878, Sakalchund paid for, and took delivery of, a few of the shares; and on the same day he was directed by the plaintiff not to take delivery of, or pay for, any more of the shares. In consequence there remained in his hands a large portion of the sum of two lakhs unexpended. The plaintiff stated he was informed that in accordance with the agreement above mentioned, Sakalchand took delivery of, and paid for, 330 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company and expended a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 or thereabouts, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,000. Shortly after the 6th December, 1878, the plaintiff demanded from Sakalchand the shares of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, but he refused to deliver them, whereby the plaintiff said he had suffered a heavy loss. The shares, which were of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, were then quoted at Rs. 365 each, whereas now they were valueless. Sakalchand also refused to pay over the balance in his hands, asking that he should in the first place be relieved of liability in respect of the loan of two lakhs from the Bank of Bombay. The plaintiff said that the Mazagon Manufacturing Company had paid off the loan, and that Sakalchand was under no liability in respect thereof. The plaintiff, under the circumstances, prayed that he might be declared entitled to recover from the defendant, Sakalchund, the sum of Rs. 34,000, with interest and costs.

Mr. Justice West, after hearing the case, decided that the plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 27,200 and costs of the suit, and that the defendant must give up to the plaintiff 432 shares of the New Fleming S. and W. Co. and interest at 9 per cent. from the 30th March, 1880, to judgment.

The defendant in his appeal stated, among other things, that the learned judge had given his decision against the weight of evidence, and that his Lordship ought to have held, under all the circumstances of the case, that the defendant had accounted to the plaintiff for the whole of the sum of two lakhs.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships said they saw no reason for disturbing the judgment of the lower court; and the appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

BENGAL.

SEEBPORE BOTANICAL GARDENS.—In addition to the construction of the new Herbarium at the Seebpore Royal Botanical Gardens at a cost of Rs. 35,000, the Government of Bengal has, on the recommendation of Dr. King, sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a new Palm House.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS IN THE HOOGHLY.—Last week two rather serious accidents occured on the river, which will very probably have to be inquired into. Whilst the ship Argomene was being towed out to sea by the steamer Bombay, she collided with the latter vessel. The Serang of the steamer was killed on the spot, and the damages sustained by the Argomene compelled her to return to town. Another collision occurred between the steamer Enterprise and the ship Morna. The vessels collided as they were going round Fulta Point. The steamer, which was run into by the Morna, was very badly damaged, and they both had to return to town, the Morna being towed in by the Electric.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SUBORDINATE SERVICES:—We trust the proposed reforms in the subordinate Civil Services will embrace the question of their travelling allowances, which, if we are not mistaken, were fixed some half a century back. In departments since created, such as the Police, Postal, Public Works and Opium, the present scale of charges is fixed more in accordance with what are the now prevailing rates of locomotion in Bengal, and as a consequence the members of these departments draw a higher rate of allowances than the members of the subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. There is no apparent reason for refusing to Deputy Magistrates and Collectors and Subordinate Judges what has already been conceded to the police and postal officials.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE REV. P. PERCIVAL.—The death is announced at Yercaud of the Rev. P. Percival, who was originally a Wesleyan Missionary, and did good work in Ceylon when in charge of the Mission Institution or College at Jaffna. There he made and published a Tamil Translation of the Bible, of which the elegant style is generally acknowledged. —*Madras Times.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 1st to the 7th instant, 2 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 170 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 210 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 259. The [illegible]:—3 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 55 from fever, 15 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 119 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 27·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·0 per 1,000 per annum.

ALTERING A CHEQUE.—A native named Ramiah, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Chisholm, was a few days ago given a cheque for Rs. 30, being his salary for last month. After the check had been drawn and signed by his employer, the clerk inserted the figure 6 in the amount named in the check, and got a friend to cash it at the Bank. Abboy Naidu, who cashed it, had his suspicions aroused, and reported the matter to Mr. Lewis of the Consulting Architect's office. Inquiries were instituted, and Ramiah was arrested yesterday (Monday) afternoon. Rs. 360 were recovered.—*Madras Mail.*

ELECTRIC SNUFF.—A correspondent writes :— "There is a compound sold by a firm of chemists under the name of 'Electric Snuff,' warranted to cure all kinds of head-aches: the pinch prescribed in the direction is 'as much as will go on a six pence.' Three or four days ago, I was suffering from a violent headache, I believe a nervous one, and sent a man with a chit for this wonderful snuff. I took a pinch; but, presto! alas! my head-ache did not fly away, but my nose nearly did. The mixture, instead of affording me the slightest relief, has impaired my olfactory nerves, and has created sores inside my nose, and that organ is now swollen much beyond its normal size. I have the bottle of snuff still, and if any one likes to try the effects of a pinch much less than 'will go on a six pence,' I shal be happy to accommodate him."—*Madras Mail.*

GOLF IN MADRAS.—The usual fortnightly handicap prize was played for on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th instant. On Monday morning one round of the Spur Tank was played, and owing to the number of water hazards made by the recent rains, the scoring was rather heavy. Colonel Hunt, Mr. Peebles, and Mr. F. M. Bowden, tied for first place with nett 58. The competition was resumed on the Island on Tuesday, and Mr. F. M. Bowden proved the winner with the good gross score of 39 :—

Scores.	Spur Tank	Island.	Nett.
Mr. F. M. Bowden ..	66—8=58	39—5=31	=92
Mr. Sowden ..	71 11 60	48 8 40	100
Mr. Smellie ..	68 4 64	40 3 37	101
Mr. Peebles ..	62 4 58	49 3 46	104
Col. Hunt ..	6 8 58	51 5 46	104
Mr. Webster ..	77 6 71	42 3 39	110
Mr. Prentice ..	91 15 76	64 12 52	128

Messrs. J. L. Walker & Wallis, gave in no returns.—*Madras Mail.*

POLICE ZOOLUM.—A police constable attached to B II Division, while on beat, and passing up Garrison Hospital Road, observed an old woman performing some religious ceremonies. Among her offerings were two cloths and some rupees. Being tempted by the sight of the cloths and money, this honest guardian of the peace interrogated the woman as to what she was doing, accused her of performing conjuring ceremonies, and threatened to take her to the police station. The woman became alarmed, and after much fruitless pleading, delivered up the money and the two cloths to the constable, who then released her. After a short interval, another constable came by; and the woman seeing him, informed him of what had occurred, and described the extortionate constable. The second policeman went with the woman to the house of Bobby N. I, made a search, and recovered the two new cloths, which were identified by the woman; some money was also recovered. The offender was then taken to B. I. police station, by policeman No. 2, a first class constable, and locked up. The case is under enquiry by the police authorities.—*Bangalore Post.*

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—Society in a certain station, in Upper India, was startled the other day by the report that a well-known archæologist had swallowed a monolith, and was suffering from the ill effects thereof. It afterwards turned out that his servant had given him—not a stone instead of bread—but liniment to drink, instead of a portion.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SALVATION ARMY.

As a detachment of this formidable force is about to invade India, the following description of "the knee drill" of one of its divisions at home will be of interest :—

Everybody knows that Londonderry is strong in "religion." This creed, that creed, and the other creed are the subjects of murderous hand-to-hand discussions, and religion is a platform for all kinds of public utterances. Therefore it was that when the "Army" was announced to appear there was a stir in the place—a stir even sufficient to move me. Mrs. Booth, who boasts of not caring a "straw" for her character, is indebted nevertheless to it for drawing good houses. I knew little or nothing of her tenets and teachings, but I knew well she was a curiosity amongst women, and it was that knowledge which led me down to the Union Hall at 3-30 p. m. Though it was a full half hour before the time, yet already the people were mustered strong. A young officeress —Captain Priscilla I shall call her; she really is a captain!—marshalled me into a seat, and gave me the word of command to sit close. She is one of the local organisers, her colleagues being, I believe, the other young officeresses who were flitting about on duty. Until the hall could hold no more the people poured in, and I believe the hall seats a thousand. Every now and again the majors, captains, and lieutenants shouted out the word of command, "Sit close, if you please." Mrs. Major—better to call her Major Prim (Trim, had she been only a corpora)—and Captain Priscilla of the pink and white cheeks, large hazel eyes, and soft waves of brown hair, had a busy time putting the ranks into order by the time the General herself should appear. It was most interesting to watch the many classes of people packed together as audience. Some had a sanctimonious, hypocritical air about them; others had a laugh gurgling in their throats; others, like myself, came devoid of prejudice, out of pure curiosity; and many were really in the proper frame of mind to be worked upon.

The platform, too, began to be crowded with the elect; and I never before beheld a number of faces herded together with so little character, so little thought, so little anything but Inanity. There were two men who wore an extra important appearance. One was the silver trumpeter; the other revelled in the sobriquet of Happy George. Except an inmate of Richmond, who believes he is the Supreme Being Himself, and Mrs. Booth, who puts herself side by side with the Deity when she does not put herself before, this Captain George is on better terms with the Divine Being than anybody in his senses could be. He started the proceedings by calling on the people to sing a hymn. The Trumpeter began to blow some dissonant blasts of the silver trumpet, and a shout of words arose in which sacred facts and sacred names met a handling that deserves to be treated as blasphemy. Priscilla and Prim roared and swung their arms to and fro like distracted pump handles. I was downright sorry for Priscilla, she was so young and innocent-looking. But Prim was a tough little body, not calculated to excite much sympathy. The chorus, a jig-like tune, was lead by Happy George who soon could no longer restrain his feelings. Up he jumped, and he actually screamed, "For you there is cleansing, there is cleansing, there is cleansing; for you there is cleansing in the Saviour's blood." He danced, threw his legs wildly about, and did everything but stand on his poor head. Between the versus he told us how he was acquainted with——. Here he would mention the Holy Name, and he introduced sacred subjects in a way that at first took my breath from me.

Meanwhile Mrs. Booth, foundress of the order, was pressing her way through the crowd. A small figure with not a bad face, and good brown eyes. She, like her women-officers, was dressed with Quaker severity, but was more of a lady and more graceful than they. For a time she knelt in prayer with her back to the audience, and her offering must have been considerably helped along by the shouting and swinging of arms, and rocking of bodies, and rolling of eyes that went on all round. The people, however, did not aid sufficiently, and Prim pulled them up, telling them they should shout so that the devil would hear them—they should shout the roof off! The Trumpeter blasted fearfully, and Happy George was like one possessed. Then a pause, and Mrs. Booth, Commander General of the Forces, arose to speak. Her voice is most melodious, and her power of facial expression is her greatest eloquence. But she has neither argument nor logic, nor sequence, nor sense in what she says. She read a chapter of the Bible, with a running commentary of her own between the lines, and in it she proved clearly, to her own satisfaction, that the Almighty could never get on without her. Every five minutes she reached a height, grew furious, waved the Bible aloft, abused it, then hugged it rapturously to her breast, said the Old Boy was there with his weather eye open on us, that synods, convocations, bishops, priests, parsons, and newspapers were all humbug,—it was she and the soldiers who were to work the salvation of the world. She filliped her fingers at the theologians of past ages, banged them in imagination down on the table, and turning to her brave band told them they were fools, but that fools were the proper instruments, and they would always be fools—her dear innocent fools—her dear little Salvation Army fools! And here she screamed out the word "fools" three times, every time more violently, until you could fancy she was on the point of an explosion. This fetched the soldiers entirely, and they nearly all wept—George blubbering and my poor Priscilla like one distraught. Mrs Booth uses much gesticulation, but it stops short of dancing. She, too, cries bitterly, as she tells many affecting anecdotes of the saving of seven out of her nine children, and of her husband. I don't know how the rest of the audience felt, but I pitied Booth and the bairns. She calmly told us that those who do not believe with her are going down, down, down (screams). Her creed is "A top room in Jerusalem—Penticost—then helter-skelter, rush into the streets, collar a sinner, and shake the Gospel into him." (Here George chorused "That's the ticket, shake the Gospel into him.") Occasionally she pointed her pretty hand towards certain parts of the room, and asked the audience there how dare they look into her face and into God's and fancy they were saved. At such an outburst the soldiers would begin rocking, and howling, and sobbing, and echoing her screams. Above all, of course, George would be moved. Slang of the coarsest kind conveyed the most sacred truths and with metaphors devoid of either beauty or sense, some of the most poetical views of Christianity were expressed. Throwing her arms wildly about, and brandishing the Bible, she yelled that it was a ladder, a ladder, a ladder, and God was on the top. Then, with a seizure like a fit, she announced that she had hold of God, and her soldiers chorused "She has Him, she has Him."

The worst feature of it is, that it excites injuriously some weak-minded persons, and at the end of two hours, about six of the audience stood up to show that they were converted by that special service. There was praying over these, and even my pretty Priscilla came out with some terrible ideas, with her eyes squeezed up, and a pallor on her cheeks like death. As far as my judgment goes all this affects injuriously the minds of the weak-witted only, depositing in the minds of the strong nothing more offensive than a strange mixture of the sad and ridiculous. To one who possesses a bird's eye view of the petty struggles of [illegible] drills" of the Salvation Army cannot fail to be amusing, interesting, out of the common, and, in the long run, more effective of good than evil.

RAPID AND CONTINUED PROGRESS.

—OF—

RING SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1878.

2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.

3.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.

4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878; July 29th, 1878; May 5th, 1880; May 13th, 1881.

5.—Production before extension of works——3,000 spindles per week.

Production after extension of works (completed in October, 1880)—5,600 spindles per week.

6.—Total up to date, 907,830.

(A List of Firms amongst whom these Spindles are distributed will be supplied on application.)

The great success of our RABBETH RING THROSTLE having rendered it necessary to meet a much larger demand than we could have reasonably anticipated, we have completed an extension of our works—which nearly doubles our present large out-turn.

Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time.

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH,
MAKERS OF
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ENGLAND.

APRIL, 1882.

THE EIRA SEARCH AND RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Hope, which has been chartered the by Eira Search Committee, left the docks on Tuesday (June 20), and on Wednesday a number of persons, among whom were Sir George Ricards, Sir George Nares, Admiral Ommanney, Mr. T. V. Smith, and Mr. William Leigh Smith went down to Gravesend to bid her farewell. She was to sail on June 23, and was to make, in the first instance, for Hammerfest. Sir Allen Young, C.B., commands her, and he has under him four officers and 32 men. The officers are Lieutenant Herbert Swire, R.N.; Lieutenant John Casement, R.N.; Lieutenant P. Bairsfather, R.N.; and Surgeon John Price, R.N. Lieutenant Herbert Swire is the only one among them who has had previous experience in the ice, he having been in Antarctic regions with Sir George Nares in the Challenger. Eight of the crew have seen Arctic service before with Sir Allen Young; and eight have served with the Hope on her whaling expedition. The rest are novel reserve men. The crew all appear well fitted to undergo hardship, and Sir George Nares, in a speech which he made on board the Hope yesterday, congratulated them on their excellent appearance and the efficient equipment of their ship. The Hope is of 450 tons register, and is capable of steaming about nine knots an hour. She has been thoroughly fortified for the ice and carries provisions for two years for 40 men, and also one year's provisions for the 25 men of the Eira crew should they be met with. In case she may be caught in the ice and have to be abandoned, she has been fitted with six ice boats as well as tents, sledges, cooking apparatus, and condensed food. The instructions which the Eira Search and Relief Committee have drawn up for Sir Allen Young direct him to avoid, if possible, entering the ice. It is felt that it would not be justifiable to imperil the lives of the Hope's crew by running the risk of being caught in the pack in the neighbourhood of Franz Joseph Land. The danger attending such an accident there is far greater than in Baffin's Bay, as the currents in the former locality run to the north-west, whereas those in the latter set in a southerly or homeward direction.

Baron Oscar de Dickson has offered rewards to the Spitzbergen fishermen for the discovery of the Eira's crew and for rendering them assistance if found. Mr. T. V. Smith has now requested him, if he thinks it necessary, to place on board Captain Pallander's vessel provisions for the Eira's crew, to be stored at Mossell Bay should they retreat that way. Sir Henry Gore Booth, in his yacht the Kara, is also searching for Mr. Leigh Smith, and we learn that a telegram has been received from him, dated last Tuesday, at Tromso, announcing his safe arrival after having encountered stormy head winds. Every one who saw the Hope, and especially those who had Arctic experience, expressed thorough satisfaction with all the arrangements, and there can be no doubt that the vessel is well fitted for the work she is about to undertake.

MISS ANNA PARNELL.

MISS ANNA PARNELL was the most solitary member of a dance-loving and charming sisterhood. When Mrs. Parnell, *née* Stewart, of Washington, and her other daughters were enjoying themselves in Paris, the subject of this sketch remained at home with her father. He was an easy-going person. Anna liked to keep house for him in his quiet old place at Avondale. She felt that he was neglected, and clung to him with generous devotion. Avondale Manor was a solidly-constructed roomy house, with small windows. It was built when there was a heavy tax on glass, and Wicklow and Wexford were disturbed counties. The *facade* was painted a dull buff, which, in rainy weather, took the colour of rotten-stone. The site, on the edge of the deep vale in which the Avon rushed on to meet the Avoca, was romantic. But unless in the freshness of morning, its beauties tended to depress rather than exhilarate. Trees of great antiquity hemmed in the house. The lawn had some fine perspectives, one of which commanded a view of Castle Howard. In snowy weather Miss Parnell used to wear out-of-doors skirts of Bloomer shortness, and Wellington boots. She was a girl of a nervous, resolute disposition—wayward, a little snappish, and absolute mistress of the house; but she was liked by humble neighbours, with whom in their trials, she often commisserated. Her mother and sisters were frequent absentees, and her brothers were away at school. The late Mr. Parnell read and thought a good deal, administered justice as a magistrate in a fair and benignant way, and saw hardly any company, because Mrs. Parnell was very hospitable in the Champs Elysees. Had he been a person of active habits, Miss Anna's destiny would have taken another shape. From infancy she had been troubled with a good deal of febrile energy, which she took from the American side of the house. Unhappily for her, no outlet by which she could work it off was afforded to her. The rector of the parish and his wife were well-intentioned persons, but purse-proud, narrow-minded Philistines. Miss Anna thought them humbugs. They were unable to perceive that she had some fine qualities, and ascribed her marked individuality to bad American form. On the whole, she appeared to them an undesirable young lady for their son to fall in love with, and they were afraid two pretty daughters of the wax-doll type would not be improved by associating with her. They might as well have feared the example of a mountain goat upon sheep reared in a grassy park. As the curate's wife was in the unfortunate position of the Little Woman that Lived in a Shoe, she did not venture to strike up a friendship with a girl who was counted eccentric, self-willed, and ungenteel at the rectory. Miss Anna had no intimate friendship to soften a nature in which there was a good deal of steel, heated too often by a brooding fancy. The persons of her age and sex in the neighbourhood who inspired her with most sympathy were not on her social plane. They were the daughters of one Commerford, a rich miller and freeholder, whose picturesque grounds were only separated from Avondale by those of the glebe house. The Misses Commerford were Roman Catholics, which, in Ireland more than twenty years ago, was a barrier to intimate acquaintance with Protestant families. They were open-hearted and winsome girls, who hunted daringly on clever horses, and had all the accomplishments which are to be acquired in a first-class conventual school in Dublin. But they had bounded minds, which were unable to take in Carlyle, or soar to transcendental heights with Emerson. "The Bride of Abydos" was not too old-fashioned to excite their enthusiasm. Anna P. could not endure the meek heroine of that poem, after whom so many French dogs are called. She was a reader, even then, of New York and Boston journals, and had dipped into the lectures of American oratresses who stood on the Equal Rights platform. The mental inferiority to which women were condemned by ecclesiastical authority was accepted as a matter of course by the miller's pleasant daughters; but it galled Miss Anna, and chilled her sympathy for them. If they had revolted against St. Paul, she would have been their close friend, in spite of the caste prejudices that stood between her and them.

The part of Wicklow in which Miss Parnell's character was formed was, and is still, dominated by Lord Fitzwilliam. He was the "boss" of the district. Mrs. Parnell could never reconcile herself to the over-shadowing social greatness of the noble family at Coollattin Park. When the Earl was not there, he was represented by Lord Milton, or his brother-in-law, Mr. Challoner. The Squire's wife at Avondale thought it natural enough to find human creatures beneath her. But she could not bear to see others towering above her. Although her husband was Deputy-Lieutenant, a High Sheriff, and of the same stock as Lord Congleton, she felt, as she said, "like a mean white" at county gatherings, where there were Wentworths, Brabazons, Moncks, Howards, and Wingfields. Her relative inferiority made residence at Avondale unendurable. It also led her to deny the [illegible] British [illegible] by their father to revere as a monument of ancestral wisdom. The young Parnells imbibed Fourth of July ideas about George III., and indeed, other members of the Royal family, with whose inherited infirmities they were made acquainted. Visits to the States, and intercourse with American relatives and friends, gave an un-English bias to their minds, and opened their eyes to see many things in their native land which might otherwise have remained unperceived. Miss Anna was old enough when Mrs. Beecher Stowe was being lionised in Europe to take an interest in the controversy aroused in America by a message on the slavery question from the Duchess of Sutherland and other noble ladies, to their sisters in the United States. There was a fearful beam in the eye of Stafford House—the Sutherland evictions, the memory of which was still fresh in America. Miss Parnell, in different harangues to Irish peasants, has charged the late Lord Carlisle with having advised the landlords of the sister isle to imitate the Sutherland example in clearing off tenants, and converting their estates into grazing farms. That amiable nobleman had not witnessed the evictions, and had seen the sheep-runs on his brother-in-law's North of Scotland estates. If he had known what inhuman cruelty had been practised, he would have been the last man in the world to say to the Whig nobles who possess tracts of land in Ireland :—"Make this country the teeming mother of innumerable flocks and herds."

Charles Stewart Parnell is bound to Ireland by the Avondale estate. Miss Anna's attachment to the country and the people has hindered her from settling in the United States, where she has a brother and sister. The former owns, in Alabama, the largest peach orchard in the world. Although "a woman of steel," the Home Ruleress has poetic sensibilities. She loves the old trees at Avondale, the river in the deep glen, the weeping sky with short sunbursts, and the whistling wind, which, to her ears, is full of music. The Vale of Avoca is seen by her through a prism coloured by the national melodist. Since Moore's time great has been the deterioration of the scenery there. "The purest of crystal" is sullied by water pumped from lead and copper mines. "The brightest of green" has been effaced by the mounds of rubbish which the miners cast up.

Miss Parnell has the prompt intellect of a New Englander. Her ideas rapidly generate actions; but if her head is hard, it is not cool. Excitable nerves dominate her. She has "the courage of her opinions." "You surely don't think they would dare to shoot him?" said an English tourist, who had got by accident into conversation with her about a fearless and also a ruthless agent. "I'm afraid not," was the terrible reply. "In these parts anger evaporates in threats." Her zeal in accomplishing her self-appointed mission eats her up. There have been occasions on which she has had reason to congratulate herself on her remarkable slenderness. However tired a horse may be, he is always strong enough to carry Miss Parnell. In the reign of Forster, she hid from constables who were supposed to be in pursuit of her, by merely standing behind a poplar tree. On one occasion she went to witness two evictions, and to harangue the martyrs of landlordism and their friends. The cottages from which the tenants were to be ejected faced each other, but were on opposite sides of a large river. A bridge was at some distance below them. After the first part of the sub-sheriff's task was got through, he instructed the policemen not to let Miss Anna Parnell, or any of her following, over the bridge. This done, he proceeded to cross it himself. He was apprehensive that she might call upon the victims, and those who came to sympathise with them, to oblige him to beat a hasty retreat. But the excited lady was not to be baulked. She, for a moment, looked keenly at the strong flowing river. No boat was visible. A notion flashed across her brain. "Is there anyone here," she demanded, "who has ever waded in rainy weather like this to the other side?" A tall fellow, in knee-breeches and a patched-up coast, stepped forward to answer in the affirmative. "How deep is it in the shallowest place?" asked Miss Anna. "Up to my arm-pits." "Do you know how to swim?" "I do, your ladyship." "So that if you lose your balance and fall, you can still keep your head above water?" "That I can." "Well, put me sitting on your shoulder, and wade over with me." The man was only too proud to obey. He gallantly descended into the river, assuring Miss Parnell that she weighed no heavier than a feather. She was at the second cottage before the sub-sheriff reached it. During her manifestly dangerous passage through the river nobody thought of the evictions. Her skirts were drenched, for the water was up in some parts to the man's chin. It seemed miraculous that both were not swept away. She was greeted on landing with cries of "Long life to your ladyship!" This action, much more than her orations, explains her influence with the common people. So long as the Avondale Home Ruleress keeps in the van of the Nationalist army, her brother will not be thrown over by the advanced section of the Land League, because she has numbers on her side.—*Truth.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

ACCORDING to news received in Buenos Ayres from Montevideo, a revolution has broken out in Uruguay.

THE Chinese Minister and suite arrived at Dover by the French mail packet Calais-Douvres on June 16, and left immediately for London.

A BERLIN correspondent states that the Finance Minister Herr Bitter has resigned, as he is unable to agree with Prince Bismarck's internal policy.

A HOTEL is to be built in Quebec on the spot where General Montgomery made his famous charge; and it is believed that the charges that will then be made will be a long way ahead of Montgomery's.

A BOAT race was rowed on the Thames on June 20th, between two Australians, Laycock and Pearce, and an English sculler, John Largan, of Wandsworth, who is considered the best English Sculler of the present day, next to R. W. Boyd. Largan won easily.

IN the money-lending case of "Sanguinetti *v* Bouverie," tried before Mr. Justice Stephen, the Queen's Bench Division on June 16 granted a rule *nisi* for a new trial, on the grounds of misdirection and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales on June 20th witnessed a sham fight at Aldershot, where nearly 8,000 men, with 51 guns, were on parade. These were divided into two forces, under the respective commands of Sir Daniel Lysons and Colonel Lempriere.

THE silk trade of Macclesfield is stated to be in a worse state of depression than has been known for the last quarter of a century. Hundreds of weavers and their families have emigrated to America, many concerns are running short time, and a large number of weavers are out of employ.

A TELEGRAM from a New York Correspondent states that a terrible tornado has occurred in Iowa, and that half the town of Grinnell is in ruins. Seventy-five persons were killed and 150 wounded. In other towns the loss of life was about 25. A similar storm is reported from Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

A SILVER shield has been manufactured by Hunt and Roskell for Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons, for competition at the Wimbledon meeting, 1882. The shield is charged with St. George's Cross; between the arms and at the foot are panels containing representations of five great British battles.

WAH-BUN-AH-KEE, second chief of the Munceys, who has come from Canada to petition the Queen against the threatened confiscation of the lands of his tribe, visited the lobby of the House of Commons on June 20. He saw Mr. Alexander McArthur, M. P., who promised to bring his case before the Aborigines Protection Society.

A LONG-EXPECTED matrimonial ceremony was celebrated on Sunday (June 18) Charles Henry John Talbot, twentieth Earl of Shrewsbury, and fifth Earl Talbot (premier English Earl), has conferred a name and title upon the divorced wife of Mr. A. E. Miller Mundy, of Shipley Hall. The marriage was conducted by special licence, the officiating clergyman being a relative of the bridegroom.

THE action for libel brought by Prince Bismarck against Professor Mommsen, for certain expressions employed by the latter during the Imperial elections last autumn, has been brought to a conclusion. The court before which the case was tried consisted of five judges, and the result was that after a few minutes' deliberation, they unanimously acquitted Professor Mommsen of the charge preferred against him.

KATE FIELD said knee breeches are "not one with less manly than the hideous trousers of the period." Kate should not sit down on our trousers in that emphatic manner. It is not right. She says "the Gaulish Britons and other Celtic nations wore trousers very full, and gathered at the ankles like the present Highland trues." Perhaps they did. We don't deny it. Kate was there at the time, but we were not born until a few generations later.

A DEPUTATION from trades unions in various parts of the country waited on the Home Secretary on June 16, to urge upon him the necessity of increasing the number of inspectors of factories and workshops. The right hon. gentleman said that in the object they had in view they had his entire sympathy, but he intimated that as the proposal involved an increase of expenditure the matter should rest with the Treasury.

PRINCE OSMAN PACHA, with his brother Prince Kamil Pacha, visited the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, on June 21, and witnessed several interestin experiments at the proof ground, and the operations in progress at the manufacturing departments. A large party of Parsee students, from King's College Hospital, in charge of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, were escorted over the Arsenal at the same under time, special authority from the War Office.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all [illegible] known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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Is sold only in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages, accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

ASK FOR
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And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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ENTERI[illegible]

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON [illegible] nary Power as a Nervine and [illegible] to a Preparation of an Ameri[illegible] combined with the most efficaci[illegible] and Carminatives. It is an u[illegible] broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

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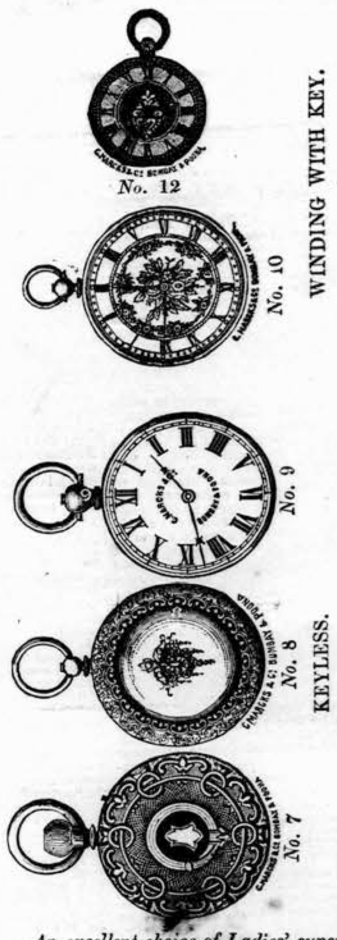
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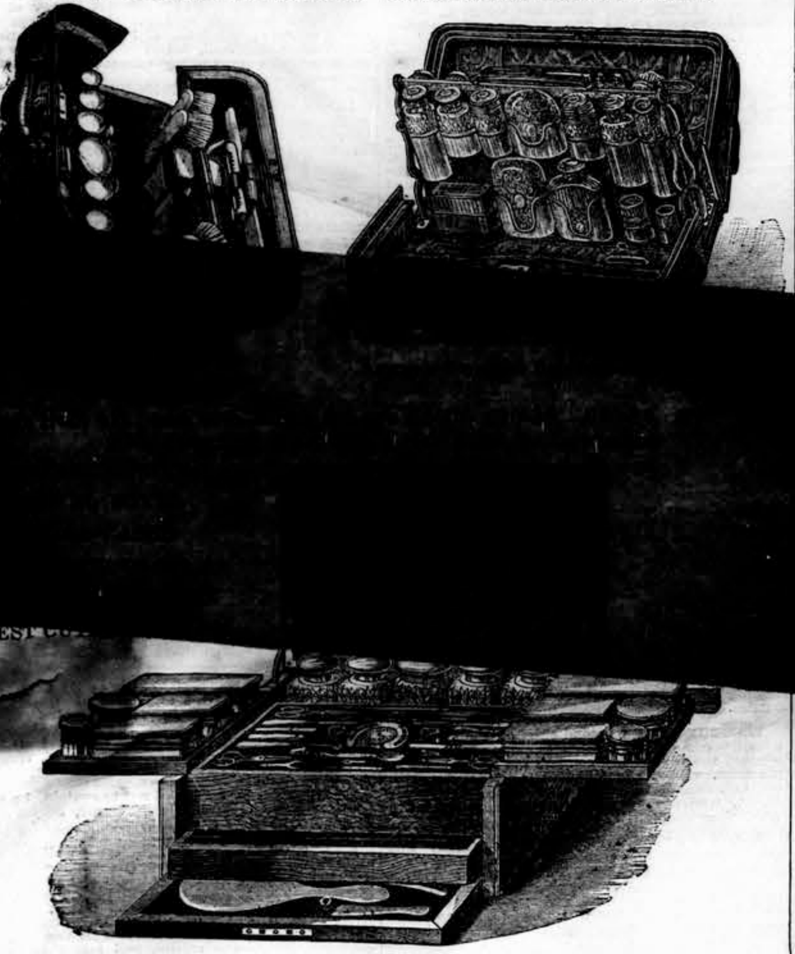

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upon the old original system
is produced from a given
prosecuted throughout the
fine barley, fully malted,
is kiln-dried by peat fuel,
whole process of distillation
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highly appreciated beverage.
scale. The system embraces
ossible cost. The grain used
s, and the process is one of
alt is, therefore, far short of
lls may be recognised by its
rough, plain, general character,
licate aroma of the Highland.

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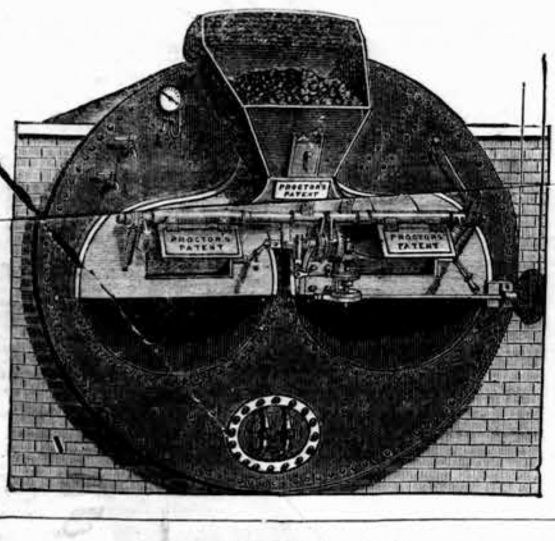

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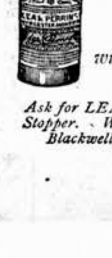

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